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CATALOGUE

ROSES, FRUIT TREES
ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

GROWN FOR SALE BY

L. P. ROSÉN & SON

FERNHILL NURSERIES
EPPING, N.S.WALES, AUSTRALIA
(Close to Railway Station—7 minutes)

Telegrams: ROSEN, Epping. Tel.: 96 Epping
Cables: "Fernursery," Sydney

With the exception of the North and South Coast Lines, distances from Epping are the same as from Sydney. On Northern Lines, take 14 miles away; on the South Coast, add 14 miles to your respective distance from Sydney, and you have the distance from Epping.

As these rates only apply when freights are prepaid, customers are requested to add the amount to their remittance. If sent by parcel rate, and not prepaid, 25 per cent. is added to the above rate at the receiving station. If freight is not enclosed, we will always send to pay. Unattended platforms have always to be prepaid. Insured risk rate 10% extra. Twelve fruit trees weigh from 12 to 18 lbs. packed; 50 trees about 50 to 60 lbs. packed.

STAMPED PARCELS PREPAID RATES (MAIL TRAIN).

Not exceeding	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	Each additional 28 lb or part thereof.
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Miles 25	0 5	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 3	1 8	2 2	2 6	0 8
50	0 6	0 6	0 8	1 3	1 9	2 4	3 1	4 0	1 1
75	0 6	0 8	1 1	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 3	5 4	1 3
100	0 7	1 1	1 3	2 2	2 11	3 8	5 4	6 7	1 8
125	0 8	1 3	1 7	2 6	3 6	4 6	6 5	8 0	1 10
150	1 0	1 5	1 9	2 11	4 0	5 2	7 2	9 2	2 3
175	1 1	1 7	2 2	3 4	4 7	5 9	8 3	10 5	2 6
200	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 8	5 2	6 6	9 2	11 7	2 11
250	1 4	1 10	2 11	4 7	6 4	8 0	10 8	13 7	3 4
300	1 8	2 3	3 4	5 4	7 0	8 8	12 1	15 4	3 6
350	1 10	2 6	3 8	5 9	8 0	9 6	12 10	16 3	3 8
400	2 3	2 10	3 10	6 4	8 8	10 5	13 7	16 11	4 1
500	2 6	3 1	3 11	7 0	9 11	12 1	15 3	18 8	4 7
600	2 10	3 4	4 1	8 0	10 8	13 7	16 11	20 4	5 1
700	3 0	3 8	4 7	8 3	11 7	15 0	18 8	22 0	5 4
850	3 4	4 1	5 9	9 2	13 4	16 6	21 1	23 11	5 9
Over 850	3 8	5 1	7 5	10 5	15 8	19 1	23 11	27 4	6 7

SINGLE PACKAGE RATES, GOODS TRAIN, FOR NURSERY GOODS.

We are now permitted to send all kinds of Nursery Goods by goods train, at single package rates, if such packages do not exceed 140lb. in weight. This rate is much cheaper than stamped parcel rates, but not so quick or reliable. Freights are the same if paid on arrival, except unattended platforms, which must be prepaid. Minimum weight, 14lbs. Following are the charges:—

Miles.	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs	113 lbs. and not exceeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
51 to 100	1 4	1 4	1 9	2 1
101 to 200	1 9	2 5	3 2	3 5
201 to 300	2 1	3 1	3 10	4 6
301 to 400	2 5	3 5	4 6	5 2
401 to 500	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 11
501 to 600	3 1	4 2	5 2	6 3
Each additional 100 miles.	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4

PARCEL POST RATES (PREPAID ONLY).

This way of despatching is suitable for those living a long distance from the railway. We can always select small trees or cut hard back for such orders. Six rose plants weigh 2 to 3lb., 12 rose plants weigh 5 to 7lb., and 10 small fruit trees would weigh about 7 to 10lb. packed, according to size.

Not exceeding	1lb. s d	2lb. s d	3lb. s d	4lb. s d	5lb. s d	6lb. s d	7lb. s d	8lb. s d	9lb. s d	10lb. s d	11lb. s d
N.S. Wales ..	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Inter-State and N.Z. ..	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

BUSINESS TERMS

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all fruit trees, rose plants, etc., sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale and are true to label; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, beyond refunding the original money paid for wrongly named goods or supplying others in their place, we, further, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their living, growth, description, quality or productiveness, and make all sales subject to these conditions. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms they are to be returned to us at once.

In forwarding you our Twenty-sixth Annual Price List, we tender our best thanks to all customers for their continued and increased support and kind recommendation, and hope to retain their confidence by straightforward and honest dealing. Our constant aim is to give the fullest value with each and every order given to us, and in the 25 years that we have traded we have worked up one of the largest fruit tree and rose nurseries in New South Wales, using very little other advertisement than satisfied customers' voluntary recommendations.

CORRESPONDENCE to be addressed to **L. P. ROSEN & SON, EPPING, N. S. WALES,** as letters are sometimes delayed by being mis-sent to Victoria or Tasmania.

PRICES.—Prices throughout this Catalogue have been placed as low as possible consistent with first-class quality and true-to-name careful growing. Owing to increased producing costs we are compelled to raise our prices, which is the first increase since 1921. We are unable to allow any discounts and prices quoted are for nett cash within one month of receipt of invoice. Three months overdue accounts will be handed in for collection, unless otherwise agreed at time of sale.

PAYMENTS.—To us unknown customers are respectfully requested to remit with order, and for your own advantage please add cost of trainage. Remittance may be made by Cheque (if drawn on any bank outside the metropolitan area, should have exchange added), Money Orders and Postal Notes (**payable at Epping**). Please do not affix stamps on P.N., and keep a record of the numbers in case any are lost, for if numbers are known they are easily traced.

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS.—To save possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings, please use Order Sheet in Catalogue. Write your address legibly, and give clear instructions as to route, for if no instructions are received we will despatch goods according to our best judgment. Orders should be written on separate sheets, not mixed with the remarks or instructions of a letter, as this often causes mistakes. Be sure and sign your name and give address; orders reach us lacking either or both. Ladies will assist us by prefixing Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be, in giving signatures on letters, etc.

FREIGHTS.—By passenger or mail train, parcels arrive much quicker than by goods train, and although the cost is higher, in many cases it is advisable to have them sent by mail train, particularly evergreen trees, and when customer lives miles away from railway, as it is cheaper to pay the extra freight than to make a special trip for them; but two rates prevail, prepaid and to pay. The latter is the highest, hence in remitting, enclose sufficient to cover cost of freight. Any surplus after prepaying freight will be refunded with invoice, but if not sufficient, we will always, unless otherwise instructed, forward packages to pay, which costs 25 per cent. more.

PACKING is done with the utmost care, and is charged only at cost price. All orders accompanied with remittance are packed free, except where boxes and cases are used, which are always charged for at cost price. Packages are delivered at Epping Station, and all goods then travel at consignee's risk and expense.

EXECUTING ORDERS.—All orders are executed and despatched promptly within 24 hours of receipt, and when they are not desired immediately an acknowledgement will be posted giving as near as possible a list of articles which cannot be supplied, etc. All orders are advised or invoiced the same day as despatched and receipts given for moneys enclosed on printed form, so as to check possible error in booking.

INQUIRERS for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order, as no trees are held on order unless we are asked to do so. Intending Customers have at times been disappointed by writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give any information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. Exact quotation will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in N.S. Wales.

BOOKED ORDERS.—Make your selection of Fruit Trees, Roses, etc., upon receipt of catalogue and then book your order, giving, if possible, the date order is to be despatched. It costs no more to order early.

We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for customers from seedlings, or selected strains, as keen observers will often notice that some trees bear better than others, and when extensive planting is contemplated, we would advise propagating from such trees in preference, such trees to be the exclusive property of the grower for whom they are propagated. For Autumn budding in February and March, cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and cut leaves off. For grafting cut dormant growth in late July.

SUBSTITUTION.—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not, for as the season advances, some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted, others equally as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown customers' telephone orders will not be executed without full postal address or satisfactory references.

INTER-STATE ORDERS.—We would be glad if Inter-State customers would post their orders to arrive not later than Monday, as the Inspector only calls every Tuesday, and all Inter-State orders have to be fumigated and certificate accompany them.

DELAYED CONSIGNMENTS.—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, Challis House, Sydney; as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the station master's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTER-STATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier results, as well as notifying us.

REPLACEMENTS.—We cannot undertake to replace, gratis, plants that may fail, as we do not consider either success or failure to be under our control once plants are despatched, unsuccess being sometimes attributed to the quality of the plants rather than to what is often its real cause, improper planting, unfavorable weather, or want of water and after care; but as a plant is a living, breathing thing, we have no power to give any assurance or promise as to life; all we can do is to supply a sound and healthy plant. There are many causes for death, some known and many unknown, but suitable weather, proper planting, and reasonable after care will reduce the possibility of a failure to a minimum. Where faults are ours we will invariably make good.

AGED TREES.—We are sometimes asked for two, three-year, or older trees as many regard these as better than a well-grown yearling; but all our large buyers, those who make a living in orcharding, prefer the yearling to an older tree, as it transplants better, takes easier, makes a better start, and can be pruned to any desired shaped tree, and at the end of one or two years is quite the equal of any older tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees. A yearling tree is one which has made one season's growth from the bud or graft.

ONLY THE BEST.—We are often asked to send only the best varieties in fruit trees, and roses, but this is largely a matter of tastes and localities, as what pleases one does not suit another, but where selection is left to us we will always send good, reliable kinds likely to give the fullest satisfaction.

MISTAKES.—We exercise the greatest possible care in filling orders to send out goods absolutely true to label, and all buds, etc. are cut personally by ourselves in order to reduce possible mistakes to a minimum, yet, in the busy season, errors sometimes occur and we hold ourselves prepared to promptly rectify any errors as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; if not correct, write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons, or treatment of stock after despatching we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made. If notified of any such error, we shall see that satisfactory correction is made.

NEW VARIETIES.—We constantly import new varieties in fruit trees, roses, etc., such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in other parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the raisers' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we have had them three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them in Epping, as the climatic conditions are not suitable for several kinds; hence we would take it as a favor if customers more favorably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations with us, hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

PRUNING.—Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most customers prefer to prune according to their own ideas. If pruning is required, please mark plainly on order sheets.

FUMIGATION.—All Summer Fruit Trees are fumigated before sending out, and if customers require it we are prepared at all times to specially fumigate before despatch.

Fernhill Nursery is close to Epping Station (7 minutes). The Nurseries contain about 25 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. **BUSINESS HOURS.**—Week-days, 7.30 to 5; Saturdays, 7.30 to 11.30. Closed on Sundays.

Our Trees, Roses, etc., are hardy and well-rooted, and likely to give every reasonable satisfaction. Any varieties not listed we are willing to procure, if available.

Not less than six at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates, unless otherwise priced, but special quotations will be furnished on mentioning quantities required.

We decline to deliver at erroneous prices figuring in this catalogue that may have escaped our notice.

This Catalogue cancels all previous terms, conditions and prices.

L. P. ROSEN & SON,

C. W. Rosén, J. W. E. Larsen (late A.I.F.).

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FRUIT TREES

PLANTING TIME.—All deciduous Fruit Trees should be planted during May to August, inclusive. June and July are generally regarded as the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts spring is later than in others. Our district being comparatively early, it is advisable for planters in districts where spring is late to receive the trees early, and heel in till required, as they are more likely to remain dormant that way. Trees can be planted earlier or later if so desired, but there is no advantage and nothing gained in planting out of season.

RIPENING.—The times of ripening of stone fruits described, is in the majority of cases as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but this varies considerably according to soil, aspect, elevation, moisture, and often varies in the same orchard from year to year, depending on variable climatic conditions. Cold and inland districts are usually about three weeks later with early to mid-season fruits, but with later kinds, the margin is not so wide.

FRUITING.—The age trees begin to bear is variable and largely depends on cultivation, pruning, and conditions prevailing after planting. Trees growing extremely well in early stages will not bear as early as trees that get checked in their growth, and when trees are neglected and left unpruned from the beginning they will often fruit early, but rarely develop into a tree capable of bearing a decent crop. Sizes of any fruits given are average size grown under normal conditions, as fruit on young trees is generally much larger and coarser than on older ones. Approximate fruiting ages given under each variety. Extra early fruiting is not desirable, as it is at the expense of future crops.

WEIGHT.—Fruits on light soils, where potash constituents dominate, are usually of good, even, commercial size, their skin being a good color and heavy in proportion to their size. On black soils containing a high percentage of humus and nitrogen, fruits tend to be longer, thicker in skin, not a good color, and lighter in weight proportionately.

GROWTH.—Most fruits described are vigorous growers, unless especially described otherwise.

ALMONDS.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting
1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Nut bearing tree, good for breakwinds where conditions are suitable, bear best in dry atmosphere, grows well in humid coastal districts, but fruit does not set.

Burbank's.—Medium size, good bearer, late bloomer.

Early Jordan.—Large, paper shell, early flowerer, upright grower.

Eureka.—Similar in size and flavor to the Jordan, paper shell, heavy cropper.

Golden State.—Large, soft shell, smooth kernel, regular bearer.

Harriott's.—Large, soft shell, sweet kernel, regular bearer.

Hatche's.—Large, paper shell, very thin, good bearer, promising here.

I.X.L.—Large, paper shell, heavy bearer, good grower.

Lewelling.—Medium size, soft shell, best cropper in coastal belt.

Nonpareil.—Medium size, thin shell, prolific, weeping growth.

Paper Shell.—Large, paper shell, good bearer.

APPLES.

All Worked on North Spy Stock; commence bearing 4th-7th year after planting.
1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

All our Apples are worked on blight-proof stocks (Northern Spy), thereby preventing the Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; and when the roots are clean, the heads may then, with less difficulty, be kept free from this destructive disease, but the blightproof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded or grafted place. Apples grown in warm climates are not as good keeping as those grown in colder climates, and most early kinds should not be stored as they soon go floury. For guidance in Apple culture see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

Allsopp's Early.—Medium, green, floury, prolific, the earliest cooker for coast, blight proof.

Ben Davis.—Large, yellow with stripes, very late keeper, heavy bearer.

Bismarck.—Very large and showy, early and heavy cropper, mid-season.

Black Ben Davis.—Large, dark red, good keeper, heavy bearer, late.

Brownlee's Russett.—Large, for cooking or dessert, prolific, late.

Carrington Red.—Medium, bright scarlet, varies considerably in color, often striped, and appears to be untrue to label, prolific, blight-proof, the earliest for the coastal districts.

Carrington Striped. — Large, yellow striped red, good bearer, fair quality, early. Striped trees are occasionally found among red ones.

Cleopatra.—Large, yellow, conical, heavy cropper, good keeper, fine for cooking or dessert, late, subject to bitter-pit in badly drained positions and soils.

Climax.—Medium, yellow streaked red, flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, early, good bearer, blight-proof.

Commerce.—Medium, red, blue bloom, quality fair, heavy cropper, almost blight-proof, late.

Cowell.—Medium, yellow, red stripes, good quality, prolific, early.

Delicious.—Medium large, color streaky and irregular on different soils, fine dessert, heavy bearer, late mid-season.

Dunn's (Munro's Favorite)—Very large, yellow with red cheeks, heavy bearer, good keeper, cold climates only, late.

Fameuse (Lady in Snow—Fanny).—Medium, good color, snow-white flesh, splendid dessert, mid-season to late, aged trees bear well.

French Crab.—Large green cooking, suits cold climate, keeps well, very late.

Frimley.—Large, dark red, hard and crisp, good keeper and bearer, very late, promising.

Gorgeous (Crab).—Small fruit, very pretty color, good bearer. 2/6.

Glengyle.—Large, dark crimson, very hard and crisp, good bearer, very late.

Glowing Coal.—Large, red stripes, flesh fine grained, dessert, fall easily, blights badly at times, mid-season.

Granny Smith.—Large, greenish yellow, juicy; generally regarded as a cooker, but if stored becomes a first-class dessert fruit; one of the best late apples. The leading apple of N.S. Wales.

Gravenstein (Carpenter).—Medium to large, yellow, striped red, crisp and delicious, falls easily, dessert, fairly early, moderate grower.

Grimes' Golden.—Large, golden yellow with grey dots, roundish, flesh yellow, fine dessert, good keeper, very late.

Irish Peach.—Medium, red streaked, flattish, good bearer, blight-proof, dessert, a good early for cold highlands.

Jonathan.—Large; yellow, overlaid red; flesh crisp and juicy, good bearer, a favorite everywhere, mid-season.

King David.—Medium to large, dark red, quality good, early and heavy cropper, blights badly, mid-season.

Kirks.—Large, crisp, somewhat tart, bright red, fair carrier, ripening early for Christmas market.

London Pippin (Five Crown).—Large, flattish, yellow, heavy bearer, first-class dessert apple in cold climates only, almost blight-proof, late.

Lord Nelson.—Extra large, yellow with red, cooking, prefers loamy soil, aged trees bear well, early.

McIntosh.—Large, yellow, flushed red, heavy bloom, excellent quality, soft white flesh, falls easily, a fine dessert apple, mid-season.

Mobbs' Royal.—Very large, green, cooking and baking, good bearer, early.

Nickajack.—Large, yellow striped red, roundish, heavy bearer, cold climate only, very late.

Northern Spy.—Large, yellow striped red, juicy and aromatic, keeps well, blight-proof, for cold climates only, aged trees bear well, late.

Paragon.—Large, dark red, flesh firm, yellow, good quality, late, promising.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow striped red, good keeper, hard and crisp, blights badly at times, one of the best, late.

Ruby Gem.—Large, bright red, flesh white, falls easily, blight-proof, early, good bearer.

Scarlet Nonpareil. — Medium, yellow streaked red, good quality, prolific, cold humid climates only, very late.

Sharp's Late.—Large, bright red on yellow, blight-proof, flesh yellow, firm, good bearer.

Stayman.—Large, yellow flushed red, good keeping dessert, fine quality, good bearer, late.

Stevens.—Medium, yellow striped red, very sweet, dessert, very late.

Sturmer.—Large, yellow overlaid dull red, prolific bearer, long keeper, cold humid climates only, late.

Summer King.—Large, striped crimson and orange, good quality, mid-season.

Tasma (Democrat).—Large, dark crimson, flattish, grand keeper, coarse quality, heavy cropper, very late.

Thompson Granny—Large, yellow striped red, heavy bearer, mid-season.
Trivett.—Medium, yellow striped red, crisp, white flesh, heavy bearer, requires thinning, mid-season.
Twenty-ounce.—Very large, greenish yellow, streaked red, cooking, good bearer, blight-proof, mid-season.
Vanderpool.—Large, yellow, red cheek, fine flavor, good keeper, late.
Williams Favorite.—Large, good color, blight-proof, flattish, dessert, good bearer, moderate grower, early.
Willie Sharp.—Medium, yellow, good dessert, early, blight-proof, keeps well for an early, fine flavor.
Wilson Red June.—Large, deep red, keeps well, early and heavy bearer, moderate grower, early.
Winter Pearmain (Stone Pippin of Tas.)—Large, green, fair quality, good keeper, moderate grower, late.
Yates.—Medium small, striped and mottled red, dessert, good keeper prolific, for cold climates only, very late.

APRICOTS.

Worked on Mariana Plum Stocks; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.
1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Available on Peach Stock—Camden, Hemskirk, Moorpark, Newcastle, Oullins.

Require well-drained and high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produce the best fruit. Unlike other stone fruits, Apricots are spur bearers, hence seldom bear young, mostly growing into a large tree before showing much bearing wood.

Camden Superb.—Large, pale yellow, oblong, good bearer, requires high situation, early.
Campbellfield.—Large, orange yellow, good bearer, mid-season.
Cattell Early—Large, yellow, fair bearer.
Colorado.—Large, golden yellow, good quality, good bearer, late.
Hemskirk.—Very large, yellow, good bearer, late.
Mansfield's.—Large, yellow, fine flavor, good bearer, mid-season.
Moorpark.—Large, yellow, red cheek, good quality, fine carrier, good bearer, mid-season.
Newcastle.—Medium, yellow, red cheek, good quality, early and heavy bearer, best early.
Oullin's Early.—Large, golden yellow, roundish, rich flavor, good bearer.
Pineapple.—Large, roundish, bright yellow, good bearer, mid-season.
Royal.—Large, yellow, red cheek, good bearer, mid-season.
Shipley Blenheim.—Large, deep yellow, good bearer, and drying and carrying, mid-season.
Tilton.—Large, golden yellow, good drying, prolific, mid-season.
Trevatt.—Large, yellow, rich, good cropper and dryer, mid-season.
Warwick.—Large, yellow, flesh firm, sugary, fair bearer, early.
Wenatchee.—Large, golden yellow, ripens evenly, fine shipper, heavy bearer, mid-season.

CHERRIES.

All Worked on Seedling Mazzard Stock; commence bearing 5th-8th year after planting.
1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Available on Kentish, Eagles, Bigg Common, Bigg Napoleon, St. Margaret, Werder's Calif. Advance, Burgdorffs, Early Lyons, Florence.

Available on Malaheb, Bigg, Napoleon, Black Republican, Early Lyons, Florence, Ramon Oliva, St. Margaret.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, with good natural drainage, and in N. S. Wales an elevation of at least 1500 feet. For those growing Cherries largely for market, it is essential to choose good, firm cherries of large size, such as St. Margaret, Ramen Olivia, Florence, Big Napoleon, and Early Lyons. The latter is the finest of the early sorts, and largely planted, although it is a shade tender to spring frost and rain.

Abundance.—Large, bright crimson, sweet, firm flesh, heavy cropper, late.
Bedford Prolific.—Large, brownish black, great cropper, mid-season.
Belle d'Orleans.—Medium, pale red, good cropper, very early.
Biggarreau Common (White Heart).—Large, pale red, prolific, early.
Biggarreau Napoleon—Large, bright red, flesh firm, good late sort.
Bing.—Large, dark black, fair bearer, late.

Black Heart.—Large, black, shy bearer, early.
Black Republican.—Large, black, firm flesh, prolific, late.
Black Tartarian.—Large, black, prolific, mid-season.
Bleeding Heart.—Large, dark red, fine quality, red flesh, good cropper, mid-season.
Burbank.—Large, crimson, firm flesh, heavy bearer, fine quality, very early.
Burgdorff's.—Large, dark red, good bearer, early.
Californian Advance.—Medium, purple, good bearer, very early.
Doncaster.—Medium, black, firm flesh, prolific, mid-season.
Eagles.—Medium, blackish, good bearer, early.
Early Lyons.—Large, black, firm flesh, pendulous habit, largely planted for market, most profitable of the early sorts.
Early Rivers.—Large, black, good bearer, very early.
Early Purple Guigne.—Medium, black, prolific, very early.
Florence.—Large, bright red, good bearer, one of the best for shipping, late.
Guigne D'Annonay.—Large, black, good bearer, early.
Knight's.—Large, black, good flavor, heavy cropper, early.
Lambert.—Large, purplish red, flesh firm, heavy bearer, late.
Lewelling.—Large, cherry color, fine flavor, good bearer, late.
May Duke.—Medium, brownish black, good bearer, early.
Noble.—Large, blackish crimson, flesh firm and sweet, very late.
Oregon.—Large, reddish purple, flesh firm, rich, good bearer, late.
Precoce de Boppard.—Large, brownish red, juicy, good bearer, very early.
Ramen Oliva.—Large, dark red, flesh firm; resembles, but more upright grower than Early Lyons, early.
St. Margaret.—Very large, black, flesh firm, one of the best for market, late.
Werder's.—Large, shining black, productive, early.

NECTARINES.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach, to which they are closely allied, but are more tender to Fungus disease and Brown Rot, though highly colored fruits seem to resist the Brown Rot better than others.

Albert Victor.—Large, bright red, good flavor and cropper, slip, mid-season.
Ben's Pick.—Large, good color, fine flavor, slip, good bearer, mid-season. 2/6.
Cardinal.—Medium large, bright red, good cropper, slip, very early.
Diamond Jubilee.—Large, bright scarlet, flesh white, prolific, mid-season, slip.
Elruge.—Medium, bright scarlet, prolific, good flavor, slip, early.
Early Rivers.—Large, slip, bright red, moderate grower, very early, good.
Fertile du Poitou.—Large, yellow striped red, flesh white, juicy, slip, mid-season.
Goldmine.—Very large, bright bronzy red, fine flavor, slip, sure bearer, mid-season, dries well. The leading Nectarine of Australia.
Konstanze.—Medium, dark red, good flavor, good bearer, early.
Lady Carrington.—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, prolific bearer. the best cling, mid-season.
Lee's.—Large, streaked red, fair cropper, slip, mid-season.
Meek's Scarlet.—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, heavy cropper, slip, mid-season.
Mrs. Dr. Chisholm.—Large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, somewhat shy, slip, early.
New Boy.—Large, brilliant crimson, flesh juicy, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
Radium.—Large, yellow and red, ripens after Goldmine, slip, late.
River's Orange.—Medium, yellow, red cheek, fine flavor, good bearer, slip, the best yellow flesh, early.
Stanwick Seed.—Large, yellow striped red, good flavor, does not crack much, the best of the late slips.
W. C. Fripp.—Large, yellow with red, good bearer, cling, late.
Zealandia.—Large, yellow flushed red, good bearer, slip, mid-season.

PEACHES.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Available on Davidiana Stock: Carmen, Elberta, J. H. Hale, Mayflower, Wiggins.

Thrive best in good, open loam, thoroughly drained, but will grow in almost any fairly well-drained soil.

Admiral Dewey.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, good flavor, blooms late, good bearer, ripe Christmas.

Alton.—Large, creamy, red cheek, flesh white, juicy, good bearer, slip, early.

Aunt Becky.—Large, bright crimson, white-fleshed, prolific, slip, early.

Bell's November.—Medium, yellow flushed red, prolific, blooms early, requires high situation, slip, very early.

Bell's Impr. (Lambton).—Large, yellow flushed red, good bearer, slip, early.

Blackburn.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific, slip, ripens New Year.

Black Braddock.—An improved Braddock, larger, but not so prolific.

Braddock.—Medium, red, crops heavily, slip, requires thinning, early.

Braddock Imp.—Larger than Braddock, lighter in color, not so bitter, good bearer.

Brigg's Red May.—Well known early kind, lately a shy cropper, semi-cling.

Carman.—Large, creamy with red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, slip, ripens Christmas, the best of its season.

Chair's.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow-fleshed, flesh firm, slip, late.

Christmas Box.—Large, creamy, flushed red, white flesh, fine flavor, slip, ripening Christmas, fair bearer.

Devlin's Red.—Medium, dark red, white flesh, cling, prolific, requires hard pruning, early.

Discovery.—Medium, bright crimson, white flesh, ripens early December.

Doncaster Late—Large, yellow flesh, good bearer, similar to Late Crawford.

Duke of York.—Medium, bright crimson, white flesh, fair cropper, slip, early.

Early Crawford.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, only profitable in deep, rich soil, mid-season.

Early Elberta.—Large, yellow, flushed crimson, yellow flesh, good cropper, slip, mid-season.

Early Rivers.—Large, pale yellow, white flesh, prolific, good for home use, slip.

Early Silver.—Large, good color, fine for home use, prolific, ripens early December, moderate grower.

Edward VII.—Medium, yellow, flushed red, blooms early, slip, sweet, requires high situation, extra early.

Elberta.—Large, yellow and red, yellow flesh, slip, good bearer, mid-season.

Finlayson.—Large, round, yellow, flushed red, yellow flesh, good bearer, late.

Flat China (Button Peach).—Medium, flat, greenish, tinted red, blooms early, slip, good bearer, thrives best in warm, humid climates, early.

Foster.—Large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, fair bearer, slip, mid-season.

Globe.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, firm, slip, late.

Golden Queen.—Medium, yellow to stone, heavy cropper, cling, a canner, compact growth, late.

Goodman's Choice.—Large, yellow, yellow flesh, good bearer, cling, a canner, late.

Governor Rawson.—Medium, white flushed red, slip, wants high situation, prolific, blooms early, extremely early.

Greensboro.—Large, bright red cheek, fair quality, prolific, slip, early.

Hales' Early.—Large, blush red, good flavor, slip, requires good soil to do well, early.

Italian Cling.—Very large, yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, very late.

Italian Slip.—Very large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific, very late. very late.

June Elberta.—Large, yellow, tinted red, good bearer, slip, the earlest yellow flesh peach, ripens early December.

J. H. Hale.—Very large, round, yellow, bright red cheek, yellow flesh, fine grained, good flavor and carrier, good bearer, slip, mid-season.

Kia-ora.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, early, mid-season.

Krummel's October.—Large, yellow, flushed carmine, yellow flesh, round, slip, very late.

La France.—Medium, carmine, flesh white, juicy, prolific, early, slip.

Late Crawford.—Large, yellow, yellow flesh, productive, slip, late.

La Vainqueur.—Medium, cream tinted red, extra early, heavy bearer, slip.

Mayflower.—Large, bright red, good quality, ripens about mid-November, semi-cling, late flowerer, fair bearer.

McDevitt's Cling.—Very large, rich yellow, covered dark red, yellow flesh, late, good bearer.

Marquis of Downshire.—Large, round, greenish, dark red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, late.

Mountain Rose.—Large, bright red, white flesh, prolific, requires good soil, early.

Paragon.—Large, yellow, mottled red, yellow flesh, juicy, cling, mid-season.

Peaks.—Large, roundish,, deep yellow, red cheek; firm, yellow flesh, good canner, good bearer, cling, late.

Pelora.—Large, roundish, golden yellow skin; firm, yellow flesh; cling, good canner, good bearer, mid-season.

Phillip's Cling.—Large, yellow-fleshed, cling, regular cropper, a canner, late.

Princess Royal.—Large, round, creamy white, shaded red, white flesh, good bearer, cling, late.

Pullar's Cling.—Very large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, a canner, late.

Ray.—Medium, white, red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, slip, ripens Xmas.

Red Bird Cling.—Large, bright red, shy bearer, the earliest cling.

Reeve's Favorite.—Large, yellow, with red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, slip, prolific, ripens before Elberta.

Robert Stewart—Large, white, red cheek, white firm flesh, good flavor, cling, good bearer, mid-season.

Royal George Cling.—Large, white, crimson cheek, flesh white, mid-season.

Royal George.—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, good bearer, slip, mid-season.

Ruby Red.—Large, bright red, flesh white, cling, heavy cropper, dwarfish growth, early.

Selma Cling.—Large, roundish, golden yellow, crimson cheek; firm, yellow flesh, a canner, good bearer, mid-season.

Shanghai Seedling.—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine flavor, cling, heavy cropper, mid-season.

Triumph.—Large, yellow, covered with red, flesh yellow, excellent flavor, slip, good bearer, blooms late, inclined to be hairy, ripens before Christmas.

Tuscan Cling.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, a canner, mid-season.

Ware's Perfection.—Large, round yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, heavy bearer, very late.

Watt's Early.—Medium size, creamy, flushed red, blooms early, fair cropper, slip, ripens with Edward VII.

Wiggins.—Large, oblong, creamy, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, slip, heavy cropper, ripens New Year, a good market kind.

PEARS.

All Worked on Seedling Pear Stock; commence bearing 4th-8th year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, moist soil, with sheltered position. Plant deeper than other trees. Slower in fruiting than most other trees. For guidance in Pear culture see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture. Pears grown in warmer climates are not nearly as good of keeping as those grown in colder climates, and most early kinds will not keep, often going rotten inside. China and Keiffer are the most suitable kinds for breakwind purposes.

Baron de Mello.—Medium, skin russet, flesh yellow and buttery, good bearer, fine pollinator for Packham's Triumph, mid-season.

Bergamont (Bailey's).—Medium, greenish russet, good flavor, keeps well, medium, late.

Bergamont (Gansel's).—Large, greenish russet, keeps well, melting, splendid flavor, late.

Beurre Bosc.—Large, very long, rich russet, finest quality, fine keeper, aged trees bear well, moderate grower, mid-season.

Beurre Capiaumont.—Medium, yellow, red cheek, flesh firm, keeps well, fair quality, heavy cropper, mid-season.

Beurre Griffard.—Medium, greenish yellow, good quality, good cropper, early.

China.—Large, yellow, prolific, good for kitchen and preserving, mid-season.

Clapp's—Very large, yellow, red cheek, fine quality, falls easily in windy positions, good market sort, early.

Doyenne du Comice.—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, prolific, dwarf, late.

Fertility.—Medium, yellow russety color, prolific, early, mid-season.

Glou Morceau.—Large, obovate, yellow, flesh buttery, juicy, good dessert, late.

Howell.—Medium, light waxen yellow, good quality, heavy bearer, keeps well, good market sort, early mid-season.

Josephine de Malines.—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, very juicy, good keeper, very late, aged trees bear well.

Koonce.—Medium, golden yellow, red cheek, heavy bearer, very early.

Keiffer (China Hyb.).—Large, roundish oval, yellow, prolific bearer, good cannear and fair quality if stored, late.

Le Comte (China Hyb.).—Large, bell-shaped, yellow, flesh fine-grained, fair quality, prolific, mid-season.
Louis Delcot.—Large, yellow, fine flavor, good bearer and keeper, very late.
Mdm. Henri Desportes.—Large, roundish, yellow, russety cheek, buttery and rich, good bearer, mid-season.
Napoleon.—Large, greenish, red cheek, good keeper, good bearer, cooking and dessert, late.
Packham's Triumph.—Large, greenish yellow, irregular shape, fine quality, good keeper, early and heavy bearer, one of the best dessert pears, late.
Packham's Late.—Large, greenish yellow, good bearer, late.
Red October.—Medium, reddish russet, fine flavor, good bearer, late.
Rossney.—Medium, yellow, red cheek, sweet, heavy bearer, early.
Uvedale's St. Germain (Long Baker).—Extra large, green, good cooker, ancient trees bear well, late.
Williams' (Bartlett).—Large, yellow, red cheek, fine quality, musky flavor, heavy bearer, dries and cans well, one of the best and widest planted, mid-season.
Winter Bartlett.—Large, greenish yellow, irregular shape, coarse grained, good bearer, late.
Winter Cole.—Medium, greenish yellow, juicy, good bearer and keeper, late.
Winter Nelis.—Medium, russet, good bearer and keeper, one of the finest flavored dessert pears, late.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Most of the European varieties only come to perfection in mountain districts, or where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown commercially on the coastal area. Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits; see also Prunes, all of which are first-class table fruits as well. For full guidance in Plum culture, see Bulletin 86, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

***Angelina Burdett.**—Large, purple, fine dessert, slip, irregular bearer in coastal belt, one of the best, mid-season.
***Black Cluster (Bully).**—Medium, black-purple, slip, splendid jam sort, aged trees, bear well, early.
***Cherry Plum (Red American).**—Medium, bright red, slip, extra early.
Coe's Golden Drop.—Large, yellow, rich, slip, suit cold districts only, late.
***Diamond.**—Extra large, oval, almost black, heavy bloom, tart, slip, splendid cropper, mid-season.
***Early Evans.**—Medium, blackish purple, slip, sometimes shy, very early.
Early Orleans.—Large, purple, sweet, slip, splits easily in wet, mid-season.
***Excelsior (Jenkins).**—Large, roundish, purple, heavy bloom, good flavor, prolific, slip, ripe mid-January, good.
Giant.—Enormous size, red, flesh yellow, firm, slip, profuse bearer, good carrier, poor grower, mid-season.
Grand Duke.—Very large, blackish purple, fine flavor, slip, prolific, one of the best in cold climates, late.
Greengage.—Medium, green, flavor unsurpassed, slip, requires cold climates to bear well, mid-season.
King of the Damsons.—Medium, blue, slip, frost plum, moderate grower, late.
***Lutherborough.**—Medium, black, slip, heavy bearer, good for jam, unusual flavor, mid-season.
Merryweather (Damson).—Medium, blue, Damson flavor, slip, good bearer, late.
Miracle.—Medium, long, black, only a dried-up skin for a stone, mid-season. Not tested yet.
Missouri Greengage.—Medium, green, highest flavor, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
Monarch.—Large, roundish, oval, purplish blue, slip, good bearer, late.
Pond's.—Large, red, slip, good cropper in suitable locality, uncertain and unreliable bearer and grower, mid-season.
***President.**—Large, oblong, purple with white dots, heavy bloom, flesh firm, good bearer, slip, one of the best for cold climates, very late.
Sam Stanton—Medium, purple, fair quality, slip, heavy cropper, mid-season.
Thiele.—Medium, red, good quality, fine keeper, good bearer, very late.
***Tibbitt's.**—Medium, purple, sure bearer, rather tart, slip, extremely early.

PRUNE PLUMS

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting. 1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Prune is simply a French name for Plum, but the expression is now mostly applied to those Plums used for commercial drying. The qualities that make for a good prune are a dry, meaty flesh, high percentage of sugar, and ability to dry with the stone in without fermenting. Some of those not called prune can be used for drying, but Robe de Sergeant and Prune d'Agen are the two highest grade commercial varieties.

Golden.—Large, roundish oval, golden, skin thin, slip, late.

***Imperial d'Eppinay** (Imperial).—Large, purple, slip, good bearer, a fine table plum, mid-season.

Pacific.—Large, purple maroon, slip, good bearer, mid-season.

Pond's (Hungarian Prune).—See Plums.

Prune d'Agen (French).—Medium, purple, very sweet, good cropper, dries easily, mid-season, slip.

Robe de Sargeant.—Medium, purple, very sweet, slip, heavy cropper, splits easily in wet, mid-season.

Silver.—Large, yellow, very sweet, slip, good bearer, late.

Splendour.—Medium, reddish purple, heavy bloom, firm, sugary, slip, prolific, early.

Sugar.—Medium, purple, very sweet, slip, good bearer, early mid-season.

Tragedy.—Large, purple, flesh yellow, juicy and sugary, a fine table plum, early, slip.

JAPANESE and HYBRID PLUMS.

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting. 1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

On Peach Stocks we can supply Santa Rosa, Wilson, Satsuma, Early Gem, and Narrabeen.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of many of the European varieties. They are prolific and early bearers, handsome in appearance, mostly of a flavor peculiarly their own. The tendency in some varieties to sun scald is much more pronounced in humid climates. The modern varieties are a great advance on the older kinds and are now largely in favor both for fresh fruit, and jam making.

Balleana.—Large, yellow and crimson, flesh firm, slip, prolific, very late.

Billington.—Medium, firm, meaty, good shipper, prolific, has no bitterness, light red flsh, ripens Christmas. 2/6.

Blood (Upright).—Large, blackish crimson, heart-shaped, blood color, slip, heavy bearer, mid-season.

Blood (Satsuma).—Large, flat, red, heavy bloom, flesh red, semi-cling, weeping growth, good bearer. a favorite, late.

Burbank.—Large, cherry red, lilac bloom, firm flesh, yellow, great cropper, slip, requires good soil, early.

Chalco.—Large, flattish, reddish purple, firm flesh, fine flavor, slip, fair bearer, mid-season.

Climax—Very large, bright crimson, good flavor, slip, sometimes shy, ripens Christmas.

Delicious.—Large, round, purple, heavy bloom, juicy, slip, mid-season.

Discovery.—Large, crimson, good quality, flesh rosy crimson and firm, cling, good bearer, ripe mid-December.

Doris.—Medium, blackish purple, flesh yellow, slip, good bearer, good for jam, late.

Early Gem.—Small, dark crimson, good carrier, fair bearer, extra early.

Early Jewel.—Medium, bright red, juicy, fine flavor, slip, irregular bearer, very early.

Early Satsuma (or Satsuma Seed).—Medium, dull crimson, flesh crimson, cling, good bearer, rather tart, ripens early December.

Export.—Medium, dull crimson, sweet flavor, blood-red flesh, cling, mid-season, good bearer, roundish.

Kelsey (Purple Monster).—Extra large, heart-shaped, skin greenish, turning purplish, fine flavor, slip, heavy bearer, scalds easily on coast, good carrier, late.

Narrabeen.—Large, round, reddish, flattish, skin reddish with yellow dots, flesh yellow, juicy, sugary, small stone, heavy cropper, good carrier. Ripens end January.

October Purple.—Large, purple, flesh yellow, sweet, prolific, slip, scalds easily on coast, mid-season.

Pasha.—Large, oval, red cheek, heavy bearer, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, slip, early.

Paterson Early.—Small, red, good bearer, early.
Paterson Late.—Medium, bright red, round, slip, good bearer, ripens late March.
Purple King.—Very large, dark crimson, flesh blood red, slip, good flavor, late.
Santa Rosa.—Large, purplish crimson, heavy bloom, flesh light red, good flavor, slip, good cropper, ripens Xmas.
Shiro.—Medium large, amber yellow, slip, fine quality, good carrier, good for home use and jam, prolific, early.
Sultan.—Large, dark crimson, flesh crimson, firm, slip, productive, early.
Victory.—Medium, heart-shaped, dark crimson, blood-red flesh, good flavor, cling, mid-season, good bearer.
Wickson.—Very large, heart-shaped, yellow, red cheek, slip, prolific, good for home use, ripens end of January.
Wilson.—Medium large, bright crimson, flesh yellow, grand shipper, slip, ripens last week November. The best early.
Wright's Gigantic.—Large, reddish purple, yellow flesh, slip, prolific, upright grower, late.
Wright's Prolific.—Large, crimson, flesh red, firm, slip, heavy bearer, mid-season.

PERSIMMONS.

All Worked on Seedling Persimmon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

2/- Each; 21/- per Doz., where not otherwise priced.

Will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations; the deeper and richer the better. Not suited for localities subject to severe late spring frosts. Can be pruned hard every year as they bear on the new growth each season. Late kinds color early, and are best left on tree till late in Autumn, for, if picked too soon do not develop their best flavor. Newly planted trees will do much better if watered liberally the first season and planted deep and firm. The dried fruits are somewhere between figs and dates in flavor and quality. Trees should not be planted too near a house, as when fruiting often a strong odour is prevalent.

Costata.—Medium, conical, salmon yellow, flesh light yellow, almost seedless, very late. 3/-.
Delicious.—Large, yellow, flattish, good bearer, fine flavor, late. 3/-.
Dia Dia Maru.—Large, rather flat, deep orange, seedless, irregular bearer, late.
Gailey.—Small, oblate conical, good flavor, heavy bearer, dull red, flesh dark. Used in Florida for pollinating.
Gorgeous.—Large, good quality, good bearer, good autumn foliage. 3/-.
Hayakume.—Very large, round, vermilion, flesh brownish, rich, late.
Haycheya. — Very large, heart-shaped, vermilion, yellow flesh, fine flavor, irregular bearer, early.
Kingcot.—Very large, round, yellow, seedless, prolific, mid-season to late.
Kurokumo.—Large, almost round, yellow, good cropper, late.
Large Flat.—Large, yellow, bears well, late.
Myotan.—Large, yellow, round, fine flavor, good bearer, late. 3/-.
Nightingale.—Medium, heart-shaped, yellow flesh, seedless, prolific, suited for warm, humid climates.
Nitaru.—Large, square, flattish, yellowish red, irregular bearer, late.
Okame.—Large, oblate, dark red, yellow flesh, fine quality, few seeds, prolific.
Ormond.—Medium, conical, deep red, tough skin, flesh orange, meaty, good quality, very late.
Tamopan.—Large, rather flat, with a constriction about the middle, golden red, tough skin, seedless. 3/-.
Tenanaschi (Seedless).—Large, heart-shaped, yellowish red, prolific, the earliest, and one of the best.
Triumph.—Medium, yellowish red, flattish, flesh yellow, fine quality, prolific, late.
Tsuno Marghari.—Medium, deep yellow, peculiar shape, rich flavor, good bearer, fine autumn foliage, late.
Tsuro Gaki.—Medium, long, yellowish red, fine flavor, seedless, mid-season.
Wright's Prolific.—Medium, yellow, good quality, prolific bearer. 3/-.
Yeddo Ischi.—Large, round, vermilion, good flavor, very late.
Yemon (Cross Bun).—Large, rather flat, yellow, flesh orange, seedless, good bearer, the best market sort, seldom affected by fruit fly, very late.
Zenji Maru.—Medium, yellowish red, egg-shaped, flesh brown, many seeds, sweet, not a market sort, can be eaten when quite hard, mid-season.

FIGS.

All grown from cuttings off bearing trees.

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Under suitable conditions will bear two or more crops a year. Thrive best in loamy, rocky soil, where roots can reach water; in black soils on clay subsoils they do well, but fruit is not so sugary. Require little pruning beyond shaping and thinning out where branches are too thick and dense. In frostless regions, fruit

Blue Province.—Medium, bluish purple, very prolific, strong grower.
Black Genoa.—Very large, purplish black, flesh red, luscious, good.
Brown Turkey.—Large, tawny black, luscious, productive, good.
Celeste.—Medium, greenish yellow, sweet, good for warm humid climates.
St. Domerque.—Medium, purplish black, flesh dark red, prolific.
White Adriatic. — Medium, brownish green, thin skin, prolific, fair grower.
White Genoa.—Medium, greenish yellow, good bearer, moderate grower.
Yellow Ischia.—Medium, greenish yellow, very sweet, prolific.

LOQUATS.

Worked on Seedling Loquat Stock; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

2/- Each; 21/- per Doz., where not otherwise priced.

Will grow in almost any soil, and make a profitable, evergreen breakwind, in suitable districts. The safest time to plant is late Autumn, preferably when the weather is dull or raining, as they are very sensitive to drying winds after transplanting; but, once established, are very hardy. Fruits ripen in spring, and require little or no pruning, but, if choicest fruit is desired, it will be necessary when heavy crops have set, to either thin each individual bunch down to half the number or else cut a number of bunches out altogether.

Boasley's.—Large, yellow, fleshy, reliable cropper, spreading gorwer, mid-season.
Californian Advance.—Large, golden yellow, productive, late.
Chatsworth.—Very large, yellow, fleshy, good grower and cropper, late.
Gigantic.—Very large, yellow, good bearer, strong grower. 4/-.
Golden Shoreland.—Large, golden yellow, good bearer, mid-season.
Heard's.—Extra large, yellow, best market sort in N.S.W., mid-season.
Hunter.—Large, yellow, seedling from Heard's, and more regular bearer. 4/-.
Japanese.—Resembles Heard's, but fruit shorter and stouter, rather tart, late.
Sewell's Enormity.—Large size, yellow, good bearer, moderate grower, late.
Thames Prize.—Large, yellow, fleshy, good quality, good bearer, late.

MEDLARS.

All Worked on Quince Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

2/- Each; 21/- per Doz., where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best where there is a cold winter, but will grow almost anywhere. fruit should be picked when hard, and keep in a cool place to soften.

Common—Medium, round, brownish, good bearer.
Geant.—Large, round, brown, good flavor, heavy bearer.
Gross Fruits.—Large, round, brown, fine flavor, good bearer.
Monstrous (Dutch). — Large, round, brown, good bearer, fair flavor.
Nottingham.—Medium, flattish, brown, good bearer, fine flavor.
Royal.—Medium, brown, fine flavor, very prolific.

MULBERRIES.

Commence bearing 1st-4th year after planting.

2/- Each; 21/- per Doz., where not otherwise priced.

Will grow anywhere; but thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.

Abundance.—Long, slender, glossy black, tart, prolific, strong grower.
Black English.—Large, black, very sweet, requires a cold or dry climate to do very well, very subject to black spot on the humid coastal belt. 3/-.
Downing's.—Medium, long, black, irregular bearer, strong grower.
Gorgeous.—Extra large, jet black, superior qualtiy, good bearer.
Hicks.—Large, glossy black, sub-acid flavor, the best for the coastal belt, often bears two crops a year, the earliest, and very prolific in districts where frosts are light.
Ironclad.—Large, black, strong grower, prolific.
Lick's American.—Large, black, vigorous.
Monarch.—Medium, white fruit, not fruited here yet.
New American.—Large, black, good bearer, vigorous.
Noir de Spain.—Large black, good bearer, strong grower.
Prolific.—Small, black, prolific bearer, strong grower.
Stark.—Medium, black, prolific, vigorous.
Stubbs.—Large, black, over inch long, good quality, prolific, mid-season, promising.
Townsend—Medium, fair qualtiy, extra early, vigorous and prolific bearer.
Travis.—Medium, blackish, fair quality.

QUINCES.

All Worked on Quince Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Very hardy; thrive best in low moist soil and situations but will do almost anywhere; useful for culinary, preserving and drying purposes.

Bourgeaut.—Large, golden yellow, good quality, good bearer, late.
Champion.—Large, pear-shaped, yellow, fine flavor, prolific, late.
Fuller.—Medium, yellow, prolific, fine flavor, very early.
Giant of Lescovaz.—Large, yellow, flesh white, prolific, mid-season.
Master's.—Medium, yellow, good quality, bears well, the earliest.
Missouri—Very large, yellow, mild flavor, bears well, scalds at times, early.
Pineapple.—Large, yellow, smooth, tender flesh, heavy bearer, mid-season.
Portugal.—Large, deep yellow, heavy bearer, one of the best, late.
Rea's.—Large, roundish, yellow, fine quality, mid-season.
Smyrna.—Large, yellow, tender, prolific, mid-season.
Van Dieman.—Medium, yellow, smooth, fine flavor, mid-season.

OLIVES.

Commence bearing 5th-7th year after planting.

In Pots. 2/6 Each; 27/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in poorish soils and temperate climates, although fairly hardy, chiefly used for oil, pickling and canning. Make fine breakwinds and tall hedges in suitable climates. For further guidance in olive culture, see Bulletin 82, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Bouquettier.—Medium, good bearer, valuable for oil.
Black Italian.—Large, fine flavor, good for pickling.
Correggolia.—Medium, good bearer, good for oil-making.
Large Fruited.—Large size, good flavor, good for canning.
Lucca.—Medium, heavy bearer, high oil percentage.
Nevadillo Blanco.—Large, good flavor, fair bearer, good for canning and pickling.
Pigale.—Medium, fine flavor, good bearer, oil-making.
Picholine.—Medium, oblong, prolific bearer, good for oil.
Verdale.—Medium, good for oil, good bearer.

NUTS.

Commence bearing the 3rd-10th year after planting.
2/3 Each; 24/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, rich, free, well-drained soils, and, for the first two seasons after planting, we recommend regular watering, as Nut trees seem to be easily affected by dryness when not thoroughly established.

Chestnut (Barless Mammoth).—Large, bears well, strong grower.

Chestnut (Japanese Tamba).—Large, bears early, makes a fine tree.

Chestnut (Korean). — Medium, shell breaks easily, good grower.

Chestnut (Spanish) (Castanea vesca).—The well known Sweet Chestnut, a fine shade tree, attains a great age and enormous size, starts bearing about the sixth season of planting.

Filberts and Hazel Nuts.

Queensland or Popple (Macadamia Ternifolia).—Medium, hard shell, fine flavor, fairly hardy, good bearer, evergreen.

Pecan Nut (Carya Oliveriformous).—A quick-growing tree, comes into bearing at about 8 to 10 years, fruit 1½ inches long, borne abundantly.

Pecan.—Grafted kinds, in two varieties. Small trees available only. 10/6 each.

Walnut, English (Juglans Regia)—Large, common, well known.

Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Sieboldi).—Large, hard-shelled, good flavor, heavy bearer.

Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Cordiformus)—Large, hard shell, early fruiting, good bearer.

Walnut, Californian Black (Juglans Californica).—Large, hard-shelled, good grower.

BANANAS.

Commence bearing 18 to 24 months after planting.
1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in warm climates free from frost, on deep, rich, free, well-drained soils, but will do in many sheltered positions where frosts are only light, or protection given when necessary. When frosts are too severe the fruit ripens, woody, and inferior. Once a sucker has borne it should be cut down, as it will not bear again. Suckers are the only method of reproduction, as bananas are almost seedless. Plant 10ft. apart in rows, and rows 10 to 12 feet apart.

Cavendish.—Large, yellow, tender to frost, good bearer, dwarf grower.

Gros Michel.—Medium, yellow, good flavor, tender to frost, tall grower.

Lady's Finger.—Medium, yellow, fine flavor, tall grower, fair bearer. 2/6.

Plantain.—Large, yellow, cooking, stands cold fairly well.

Rajah.—Large, green, good flavor, resists cold fairly well.

Red Luban.—Very large, red, fair flavor, resists frosts, tall grower. 2/-.

Sugar.—Small, yellow, sweet, stands cold well. fair bearer.

FEIJOA

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price 7/6 Each, where not otherwise priced.

The tree is an evergreen shrub, growing about 12ft. to 15ft. high, of fine ornamental appearance, and being extremely hardy can be grown almost anywhere in New South Wales. Fruits resemble guaras in shape and usually fall on the ground and should then be stored until ripe. The flesh is a clear color with minute seeds, having a delicate flavor all its own, giving out when ripe a strong aroma; goods as a table fruit or for jellies, jams, etc. Planting two varieties for pollination purposes is recommended. Grafted plants which will not be ready before June, are offered for the first time in Australia.

Choiceana.—Fruit oblong, about 3in. long, 2½in. thick, rich flavor, good bearer, skin greenish.

Coolidgeii.—Not so large as Choiceana, but same shape, skin smooth and greenish, flavor good, excellent bearer.

Superba.—Large, oval, or apple-shaped, rich flavor, greenish skin, fair bearer.

Seedlings.—Suitable for ornamental plantings or hedges, often bear crops of good fruit, but there is no certainty as to size or quality. 2/- ea., 22/- per dozen.

GUAVAS.

Commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

In Pots. Price 1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Finely flavored fruits, either for dessert or preserving, thriving best in deep, free soils, where light frosts only prevail, excepting the Purple, which is very hardy. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart, require little or no pruning beyond shaping and thinning of branches.

Purple (Cherry or Strawberry).—Medium, purplish red, bears two or more crops a year, makes a superfine jelly, evergreen, ornamental shrub, will grow almost anywhere and is very hardy.

Yellow.—Large, yellow, pink flesh, aromatic flavor, good dessert, good bearer, very profitable in suitable localities, deciduous in frosty districts.

Parker's.—Large, creamy yellow, creamy white flesh, flavor not equal to eyllow, faire bearer, semi-deciduous.

JUJUBES

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price 7/6 Each, where not otherwise priced.

Chinese Jujubes (botanically ziziphus jujuba) the fruits of which are called Tsao by the Chinese, and often called red dates by Europeans resident there, owing to the similarity in appearance and texture to the ordinary dried date. A very hardy deciduous tree, thriving best in warm dry climates and withstands temperatures below zero, and also does well on alkaline soils. Heavy bearers of fruits, usually ripe in March, about 1½ to 2 inches in length, having a smooth brittle skin of rich dark brown color. The flesh is sweet, crisp and rather dry when fresh, and will probably be more relished when cooked in a sugary syrup and allowed to dry. A limited number of grafted plants, which will not be ready before June, are offered for the first time in Australia.

Li.—Very large (12-18 lb.) 2 inches diameter, stone small, good eating or for processing, late.

Mu Shing Hang.—Medium, oblong (30 to 35 to lb.), fair bearer. red brown color, keeps well.

Sui Men.—Medium (30-35 lb.), long fruit, good bearer.

Ta.—Large, roundish, dark brown red color, medium grower.

Ta Hong.—Medium, round, dark red brown color, good bearer.

Tang.—Medium, roundish, brown red color, fair bearer.

Seedlings.—Often bear crops of good fruit, but usually fruit is much smaller than the named varieties. 2/6 each.

PINEAPPLES.

Commence bearing 18 to 30 months after planting.

Rooted Suckers. 1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

These are more hardy than is generally supposed, and worth trying in most places along the coastal belt, and in other sheltered positions, where the full force of winter frosts are not felt.

Cayenne (Smooth Leaf).—Large, deep yellow, spineless leaves, good quality, prolific bearer, one of the best.

Ripley Queen.—Large, golden yellow, good quality, heavy bearer, one of the commercial kinds.

POMEGRANATES.

Commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

Price, 1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, free soils in temperate climates. Hardy, deciduous shrubby tree, with extra large handsome fruits. In many places the fruit is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart, require moderate pruning to produce regular crops.

Common.—Large, bright crimson, rather astringent flavor, fair bearer.

Granada de Regises.—Large, crimson, good bearer. 2/6.

Krymisi Kabugh.—Large, deep crimson, good flavor and bearer. 2/6.

Krylezy.—Large, bright crimson. 2/6.

Papershell—Large, bright crimson, sweet flavor, thin skin, good bearer.

Sweet Fruited.—Large, bright crimson, sweet, fair bearer.

Spanish Ruby.—Large, bright scarlet, thin skin, rather sweet, fair bearer, moderate grower.

Wonderful.—Large, brilliant crimson, pulp rich garnet, juicy, excellent flavor, good bearer. 2/6.

Yeli-Sladski.—Large, brilliant crimson, good bearer. 2/6.

PASSION VINES.

Commence bearing 9 to 24 months after planting.

Thrive best in loose, loamy soils in localities fairly free from frost, and can be planted any time except during the cold winter months. Very quick growing, bearing heavy crops of fruit from 9 months after planting, largely used as a filler crop in commercial orchards to give revenue before permanent trees come into bearing. Usually bearing two crops a year, the main usually ripening in February-March, but by pruning away the fruiting growth in November it is possible to force fruiting laterals for the winter crop, which is usually most profitable. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart, on trellises 10 feet apart. B. and B. and any quick acting manures are the best for this fruit. In colder climates they live longer, and are slower to begin bearing.

Banana (Tacsonia Mollisima).—About 4 inches long, yellow, very meaty, not as good flavor as Purple; better suited for salads than as fresh fruit; very suitable for covering unsightly places, as it is both ornamental and long-lived. In pots, 1/6 each; 16/- per doz.

Purple (Passiflora Edulis).—Large, purple, good for salads and eating fresh, the best commercial kind. In pots, 9d ea., 7/6 doz.; open ground, 1/3 a doz., 7/6 per 100, 60/- per 1000.

Perfecta.—Extra large fruit, sweet, so far promising. In pots, 1/- each, 10/- a dozen.

RHUBARBS.

Price 6d. Each; 5/- per Dozen.

Will do almost anywhere, but like plenty of water and liberal manuring, preferably cow or animal droppings. Plant 3 feet apart in rows with rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

Common.—Large stalks, reddish crimson, hardy and prolific.

Topp's Winter.—Medium stalks, fine quality, winter grower.

GRAPE VINES.

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Cuttings Own Rooted. Price, 9d. Each; 8/- Dozen.

European vines to stake should be planted 6 to 8 feet each way, depending on richness of soil; but for trellis and American sorts plant 10 to 12 feet between the plants and about 8 feet between the rows. Prune back to 2 or 3 eyes each year.

Under the latest regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, grape vines grown in, or received into, the Counties of Cumberland and Camden are prohibited from being sent outside that area, so we can only supply customers within these areas. The following kinds only are available:—

Bell's (American).—Large berries, blackish purple, medium bunches, extra vigorous grower.

Black Hambro.—Large berries and bunch, black, good bearer, the best for coastal districts.

Isabella Impr. (American).—Berries large, black, medium bunches, foxy flavor, very vigorous grower.

Muscat Hambro (Snow's).—Berries and bunches large, black, fine flavor, good bearer, the best Muscat for coast.

Muscat Alexandria.—Berries large, amber color, fine flavor, subject to black spot on coast, good bearer.

White Sherry.—Bunches and berries large, pale amber green, prolific, the best white for coastal belts.

CURRANTS.

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

Price, 9d. Each; 8/- Dozen.

Only crop well where there is a cold winter and moist climate. Plant 6 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and cut back each year.

Can supply varieties in Black, Red, or White.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 9d. Each; 8/- Dozen.

Good crops only where there is a cold winter and moist climate. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and if extra large fruit is required cut hard back each winter.

Can supply varieties in Red, White, Yellow, and Green.

LOGANBERRIES.

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 1/- Each; 11/- per Dozen.

The most suitable of the berries for our climate, fruiting in early Summer; fast growing, thrive best where soil is rich, and moisture abundant, but, with reasonable attention, will thrive almost anywhere. Being a raspberry Hybrid, the most appropriate treatment seems to be to train young runners every year, and to cut away old growth that has finished fruiting. Plant 6 to 10 feet apart.

Black Fruited—Large, long, black, blackberry flavor, prolific, thorny, vigorous.

Red Fruited.—Large, long, crimson, raspberry flavor, prolific, spiney growth.

RASPBERRIES.

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 6d. Each; 5/- Dozen.

Require a moist location and cold climate to do real well. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and cut canes out when they have finished fruiting.

Can supply varieties in Red and Yellow.

STRAWBERRIES.

Commence bearing 5th-9th month after planting.

Prices, 1/- a Dozen; 6/- per 100, where not otherwise priced.

The most suitable soil is a deep, rich, free loam, or even stiff soil deeply dug and heavily manured, which should be mulched and well watered to give a continuation of crops. From those planted in March and April a crop can be secured the following Spring. Plant in rows 2 to 4 feet apart, and 12 inches apart in the rows, cutting off all runners, as they appear, at least twice a year.

Creswell's.—Large, red, fine flavor, hardy, prolific, best coastal variety.

Illawarra.—Very large, red, good bearer, strong grower.

Rhodes Special.—Large, long berry, red, good bearer, rather soft. 1/6 doz.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Asparagus (Conovers).—1/6 per doz., 10/- per 100.

Avocada Mexican (Persea Americana).—Extra large, salad fruits, sub-tropical, seedlings only in containers. 4/-.

Brazilian Cherry (Eugenia Uniflora).—Small fruit, red. 2/6.

Casimaroa Edulis (White Sapote)—Large yellow, fine flavor. 2/6.

Cherimoya or Custard Apple (Annona Cherimolia).—Seedlings, 2/6. Grafted kinds available only in August. 7/6.

Chinese Raisin (Hovena Dulcis).—Small, woody fruit, fine flavor. 2/-.

Davidsonia Pruriens (E. 15).—Reddish flowers, with purple fruit. 2/6.

Eleagnus Longipes.—Red berries, ripening in summer. 2/-.

Mango (Mangifera Indica).—Large, greenish yellow fruit, seedlings. 2/6.

Pinus Edulis (Pinon Nut).—A nut-bearing pine, slow growing. In pots, 2/6.

Rose Apple (Eugenia Jambosa).—Large fruit, yellow. 2/6.

Rubus Trifridus.—An evergreen berry from Japan, not fruited here. 1/3.

Tree Tomato (Cephomandra Betacea).—Fruit about size of an egg, brownish, peculiar flavor. 2/-.

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CITRUS FRUITS

STOCKS.—No hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best stock. For stiff subsoils and poorish lands, and quickest returns, Lemon Stock is undoubtedly the best. Orange stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy subsoil, or where roots can go deep, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years; but if soil suits them they mostly recover later on.

PLANTING.—Best time for autumn planting is February and March, and if weather is mild, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier planted the better the result, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frosty places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for spring planting. When planting Citrus trees we prefer, in mild weather, to leave the trees unpruned; but if weather is dry, or high winds prevail, it is best to cut back, and in extreme dry wind cut all the leaves off, too, and cover the barrel loosely with grass, bagging or paper to protect it. By so doing you can often get good results under adverse conditions. Leaves falling off spontaneously after planting is mostly a good sign, but when leaves remain on and wilt they should be cut off. For October or later planting, we recommend cutting all leaves before planting. For further guidance in Citrus culture we recommend Bulletin 90 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

PRUNING.—Citrus trees in their early years require little or no pruning beyond occasionally shortening shoots of excessive growth that would if unchecked tend to make the tree lopsided. Some of the inner growth of excessively grown trees may be with advantage thinned out.

THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned varieties, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure, as the same kind of tree planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay soil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy application of nitrogenous manure also puts thick skin on oranges and lemons, but corrects itself as the nitrogen is being exhausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees.

NAVEL REMARKS.—A good deal of contention and correspondence constantly arise about navels. They are undoubtedly the king of oranges in quality, but the most fickle and unreliable croppers of all, and unless soils and atmospheric conditions especially suit them, they seldom give satisfactory results after they are a few years old. Deep, rich, free soils only seem to be suitable for navel plantations. It is very rarely that they mature a good crop if grown on soils with stiff clay bottom, as the fruit is liable to drop any time when weather conditions are unfavorable. It would appear that the dry inland atmosphere is more suitable for navels than the more humid coast, as the fruit seems to set and hang better.

BLOOD ORANGE REMARKS.—Fruit edible early in the season, but does not show blood color in flesh until late in season. Require a hot climate for the color to be very pronounced.

SECOND CROPS sometimes occur in citrus fruits, but with late kinds we recommend that they be cut away as the second does not usually ripen at a profitable period and causes the usual crop to be light.

ORANGES.

Worked on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.
On **Orange Stock** we can supply Washington, Valencia, and Eureka.
2/- Each; 21/- per Doz., where not otherwise priced.

Byfield.—Large, round, yellow, juicy, good flavor, very little fibre, seedless, heavy bearer, best described as a seedless Parramatta. 3/6.

Best's Navel.—Large, yellow, quality fine, good bearer, hangs well, late.

Dunning's Navel.—Large, yellow, good keeper, late, some reports shy bearer.

Foster.—Large, bright yellow, roundish, sweet, heavy bearer, early.

Golden Buckeye Navel.—Large, long, pale yellow, smooth thin skin, fine texture, dwarf, weeping growth, early.

Golden Nugget Navel.—Large, pale yellow, smooth, thin skin, free from rag, seedless, weak grower, early.

Groverley Navel—Large, yellow, flattish, not quite seedless, crops well, mid-season. The best Navel for poor soils.
Holdfast.—Large, yellow, rather thick-skinned, hangs well, late.
Jaffa.—Medium, yellow, sweet, prolific, dwarf grower, early.
Joppa.—Very large, yellow, prolific, strong grower, hangs well, mid-season.
Late Valencia.—Large, yellow, skin smooth and thin, good cropper, hangs till others are gone, the best late.
Lue Gim Gong.—Medium, yellow, thin skin, juicy, good flavor, hangs well, good bearer and grower, late.
Maltese Blood.—Medium, yellow, tinted red, blood-red flesh when ripe, dwarf grower, late.
Mediterranean.—Medium, long, yellow, good flavor, heavy bearer, moderate grower. Should only be planted in deep, rich soil.
Navelencia.—Large, yellow, skin smooth and fine, payable if marketed as soon as colored, no good where heavy frosts prevail, early.
Patterson.—Large, yellow, sweet, juicy, prolific, strong grower, midseason.
Parramatta.—Large, yellow, sweet and juicy, prolific, strong grower, mid-season, good on poor soils.
Paper Rind St. Michael.—Medium, yellow, thin skin, good bearer, late.
Ruby Blood.—Medium, reddish yellow, flesh red, growth moderate.
Siletta (Old).—Medium, yellow, good quality, good cropper, hangs well, late.
Thompson's Navel.—Large, yellow, fine shiny skin, similar to Navelencia, market early.
Washington Navel.—Very large, yellow, superfine quality, on poor shallow soil a shy cropper; should only be planted on deep, rich, preferably sandy loam or volcanic soil; early.
White Siletta.—Large, pale yellow smooth skin, good cropper, early.

MANDARINS.

Worked on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

2/- Each; 21/- per Doz., where not otherwise priced.

This class includes those which are crosses between Mandarins and Oranges.

Beauty of Glen Retreat.—Large, deep yellow, thin-skinned, rather tart here, heavy cropper, mid-season.
Burgess.—Large, yellow, solid fruit, good bearer, mid-season.
Early Imperial.—Medium, yellow, sweet, thin skin, medium grower, requires deep, rich soil, early, ripens April.
Ellendale Beauty.—Very large, yellow, flattish, good quality, very smooth and showy, hangs well, late.
Emperor.—Very large, yellow, regular bearer, mid-season, the leading commercial variety.
Excelsior.—Very large, reddish yellow, fair quality, heavy bearer, mid-season.
Fewtrell's.—Large, yellow, sweet and prolific, early.
Jacob's.—Large, reddish yellow, thin-skinned, juicy, somewhat tart here, heavy bearer, early.
Kiang.—Large, yellow, fair quality, prolific, very early. 3/6.
King.—Very large, yellow, rough skin, quality fair, hangs well, requires good soil, late.
Muscio—Yellow, flattish, very late, hangs well, only suited for deep, rich soils.
Oonshii (Satsuma).—Large, greenish yellow, fair quality, seedless, stands frost well, pendulous dwarf habit, early.
Scarlet.—Medium, reddish yellow, peculiar flavor, heavy bearer, early.
Seedless Emperor.—Almost identical with Emperor in quality, but more robust grower, and quite seedless. So far not fruited here. 5/- each.
Thorny.—Medium, yellow, solid, flavor unsurpassed, good bearer, mid-season. Aged trees should be thinned and manured to get good sized fruit. Makes good tub specimens.

LEMONS.

Worked on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

2/- Each; 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Picked when turning light in color, or big enough, and stored for some time they become more juicy and thin skinned than if left on tree to ripen. For full guidance in storing, apply Department of Agriculture.

Chatsworth.—Raised in Adelaide, large, good bearer, very juicy. 3/6
Common.—Large, yellow, sweet, rough-skinned, hardy, early.

Eureka (Sweet Rind).—Large, yellow, good quality, thornless, early bearer, not as strong grower as Lisbon, but a better summer crop, prolific.

Genoa.—Very large, yellow, good bearer, thornless, too coarse here.

Lisbon.—Large, yellow, juicy, prolific, largely cultivated, tree thorny.

Meyer.—Large, fairly thin skin, flesh amber, abundant juice, early and prolific bearer. 4/-.

Variegated.—Medium, leaves and fruit variegated, fair cropper, ornamental.

Villa Franca.—Medium, yellow, thin-skinned, good quality, few thorns, not as vigorous as Lisbon, but profitable for its summer crop on deep, rich soil.

CITRONS.

Worked on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

Price, 2/- Each; 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Mainly used for making candy peel; also makes a good marmalade of strong Citron flavor.

Bengal Citron.—Extra large, round, pale yellow, for preserving and peel.

Citron of Commerce.—Large, yellow, lemon shape, used for candied peel.

Giant.—Extra large, yellow. 3/6.

CUMQUATS.

Worked on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 2/- Each; 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Can be eaten out of hand, skin and all, but mostly used for preserving and crystallising. A flavor peculiarly its own. Dwarfish growth. Very prolific bearers. Makes fine tub specimens for ornamental purposes.

Round.—Small, yellow, hardy, very prolific, peculiar flavor.

Long.—Small, yellow, good bearer, peculiar flavor.

LIMES.

Worked on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

Price, 2/- Each; 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Generally grown in warm humid climates, where lemons are not successful, and used for the same purposes.

Persian (or Sweet).—Large, roundish, yellow, sickly sweet, prolific.

Tahitian.—Large, greenish yellow, juicy, nearly seedless, prolific.

POMELOWS, GRAPE FRUIT, or SHADDOCKS.

Worked on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

Price, 2/- Each; 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

The Pomelow, or as it is incorrectly called, the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Makes an extra fine marmalade.

Blood.—Very large, roundish, yellow, good bearer, red flesh in hot climates.

Common.—Very large, yellow, roundish, sub-acid, very thick skin, prolific.

Java.—Large, yellow, pear-shaped, sub-acid, good bearer, young growth, reddish.

Marsh.—Large, round, pale yellow, seedless, heavy cropper, good grower, best of all, the commercial variety.

SEVILLES (or Bitter Oranges).

Worked on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

Price 2/- Each; 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Mainly used for marmalades of various kinds.

Poor Man's Orange.—Very large, round yellow, very juicy, smooth skin, fair bearer, good marmalade sort, not a true Seville in flavor, dwarf grower.

Seville Common.—Large, yellow, very prolific. The market variety.

Seville Flat.—Large, round, smooth, yellow, good bearer.

- - ROSES - -

A FEW HINTS ON PLANTING ROSES.

SOIL.—Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, clayey loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better, and if available incorporate any animal manure at the time of preparing soil, for if applied at planting time too near the roots, the ferment of the manure may damage the roots.

Newly-broken soil is often acid, or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting corrects the acidity. Sandy soil requires heavy and regular manuring (preferably cow) for roses to thrive well.

POSITION.—Roses can be successfully grown where the location is not too much overshadowed by large trees, or where not shaded by buildings or fences for much more than half a day. An open situation, but sheltered from strong winds is best. Too much enclosure tends to mildew, and weedy spindly growth. On stiff retensive soils drainage should be attended to.

UNPACKING.—Plants usually arrive in good order, unpack, dip the roots in water, and then cover with a wet sack until planted. If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for twenty minutes to half an hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for two or three days; then take out and plant.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—The best effect in a rose bed is often lost by indiscriminately planting of the strongest growers mixed with weak ones. Small growers should be planted in front and the strongest growers in the middle or background. Four feet apart is the minimum for strongest and 2 feet sufficient for small growers. Plant standards 3ft. 6in. to 5ft. apart or more, according to whether they are to be specimen grown, or for mass effect. Climbers of a trellis should be planted 8 to 12 feet, depending on whether covering quickly is wanted or not.

PLANTING.—In loose or deeply broken up soil, plant dwarf budded roses so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is about one to two inches below the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom. Too shallow planting makes them liable to blow over in wet, windy weather. Too deep planting in badly drained heavy soils tends to make them water-logged in wet weather. Plant standard roses six to eight inches deep, tread firmly, and in windy positions tie to a stake.

If in windy place, don't fail to protect plant from wind until well established.

Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots naturally without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency.

Don't put fresh manure on the bare roots, but work it well into the soil about the tips of the roots or leaving manuring until plants have started to grow.

Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when well covered, tread down firmly.

WATERING.—If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to plant and give a good watering in the hole.

Standard Roses require much more watering than bush roses when newly planted or during dry seasons.

MULCHING.—When planting in dry, windy weather, mulch with leaves, grass, litter, etc.; or, failing that, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but, if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards, till weather changes. Be sure and keep the surface soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering, the soil sets hard, and, if allowed to harden, may kill the plants.

MANURING.—When well established, roses can use large quantities of manure. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. Bonedust is very good, too. Farmyard manure is best applied in winter, artificial manure in spring; but manuring can really be done any

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time to establish plants. Owing to the increasing difficulty to secure animal manures artificial manures are now constantly used and we recommend a mixture of about 4lbs. of superphosphate, 2lbs. of potash, and 1lb. of sulphate of ammonia. A good handful of this spread around the plants two or three times a year is sufficient. A good liming, say every 4 or 5 years, is advantageous, and wood ashes spread around tend to keep mildew in check.

PLANTING TIME.—Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive). The sap begins to rise about the end of July in Cumberland, and if planted then or early in August, failures in transplanting are, with reasonable care, reduced to a minimum. Those planted in early autumn often start before the winter, but if not properly cared for may die back later.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTS.—The earlier method of planting beds and borders, of mixed varieties, as diverse in habit, etc., as possible, is giving place to planting groups of a few varieties only with harmonising colors, which gives a more effective appearance to the garden.

EVERBLOOMING.—The number of flowering periods can be increased by cutting the blooms with long stems, and when Spring flowering is over to get another flowering by judicious watering and liquid manuring. This can be repeated depending on the length of Summer and the severity of Autumn frosts in colder climates.

PRUNING.—The object should be to select a few strong, well-ripened shoots (the number depending upon the size and age of the plant). These shoots should be short jointed, and strong, and the nearer to the ground for dwarfs the better. All the unripened wood and old weakly shoots should be cut clean away. The remainder should be cut back according to the strength of the shoots or variety; the stronger they are the longer they should be left, care being taken to cut to an eye looking outwards. A light pruning may be given after the spring blooming, but if flowers are cut with a long stalk this will not be necessary. Climbers should have all exhausted and feeble wood removed, and where too thick thinned out, and the long leaders shortened, and the laterals cut to 2 or 3 buds. Winter pruning should be done in Cumberland about middle to the end of July, and where Springs are later or earlier accordingly.

DISBUDDING.—For exhibiting roses it is generally necessary to disbud to increase the size of flowers, and this is done as soon as the lateral buds are big enough to remove without injuring the main centre bud.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES.—See Remedies at back.

NEW ROSES, 1927

The following novelties offered are, we think, the pick of the leading European and American growers, and the descriptions are the raisers', very much condensed, for, at the time our Catalogue goes to print in early February, the new roses have not had a fair chance to flower hence we are unable to make any personal comments. However, from early April on we may be able to give some candid opinions if desired, but actually suitability to our conditions is only apparent after 2 or 3 years' testing, for the highly colored descriptions are seldom borne out by experience.

Price: 4/- Each; 45/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Becky (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Single, glowing rose pink, buds almost red, very free, sweetly scented, handsome foliage, mildew-proof, lasts well when cut, vig.

Billy Boy (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Large, semi-double (12 petals), color deep sunflower yellow, which does not fade, very free, mildew-proof foliage, vig.

Chas P. Kilham (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Large, fine shape, bold petals (30), color brilliant orange orient red, suffused with glowing scarlet, when open fades to brilliant Lincoln red, lasts well when cut, very free, mildew-proof foliage, vig.

Dame Edith Helen (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Color glowing pink, a self throughout from the bud opens till the petals

fall, very large and full, perfect form, andopens well in all weathers. It possesses the true old rose scent in a very high degree. Foliage is mildew and black spot resistant. Vigorous, blooms freely. Gold Medal, Royal Show; Award of Merit, R.H.S.; Cert. of Merit,

Dorina Neave (H.T.) (Pemberton).—Large, full, globular flowers, color silvery pink, fragrant, free, vig.

Doris Dickson (Per.) (S. Dickson).—Medium size, good form and freely produced, color is orange cream, but so heavily veined and pencilled with deep brilliant cherry red as to make the description difficult. The startling distinctiveness of the veining and pencilling of its petals is almost as if one were looking at an X-ray photograph of the blood red sap flowing through its petals. Extremely fragrant. Vig. Cert. of Merit, N.R.S.

Ethel Chaplin (H.T.) (Chaplin).—Large size, lemon yellow color, full good form, free, vig.

Eva Eakins (Per.) (McGredy).—Medium size, fairly full (18 petals), perfect shape, flowers last well, color intense scarlet carmine flushed orange, with yellow at base, color does not fade, very free, bushy habit, vig. Cert. of Merit, N.R.S.

Francie Simms (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Very free, large, full, globular in form, color is rose neyron-red, crayoned with pure bright carmine. The crayoning gives a warm coloring, as the yellow and carmine do not co-mingle. Highly fragrant. Vig.

Golden Gleam (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Medium size, fine bold petals (25), color bright buttercup yellow, very free; dark, handsome, mildew-proof foliage; color like Golden Emblem, but does not die back like this variety. Cert. of Merit, N.R.S.

H. C. Valeton (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren) —Golden Ophelia Asp. M. Rouyer. Fine buds, of a fresh golden yellowish color, which looks as if it had been varnished with rosy wax. The perfume of this rose is unique, yet strong. A rose of great value for garden decoration and also cutting purposes. Very free. Vig.

Laddie (H.T.).—Large, globular form, fairly full, free flowerer, outside petals coral red shaded orange, inside of petal coral pink shaded fawn.

Lady Helen Maglona (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Old rose perfume, one of the sweetest scented roses in cultivation, awarded "The Clay Cup" for fragrance, bright crimson red with blackish markings, which lightens with age to scarlet red, large, full, having great depth of petal and forming a perfectly shaped bloom, very free, vig.

Ladylove (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Large, bold stiff petals, superb cut flower, very free, strongly perfumed, color rose pink fading to hydrangea pink, flushed with bright apricot, mildew-proof foliage, hardy, vig. May be described as an improved Mdm. Butterfly.

Lady Margaret Stewart (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Deep sunflower yellow veined and splashed orange scarlet, reverse deeply marked with carmine, and as the bloom develops these shades intermingle, forming a beautiful cadium orange effect, large, full, bud long and pointed, foliage free from mildew and blackspot, sweet perfume, very free, vig. Cert. of Merit, N.R.S.; Award of Merit, Royal Show.

Lady Wakefield (H.T.) (B. Cant).—Large, good decorative, color bright apricot, very free flowerer, mildew-proof, handsome foliage, Tea scented, vig.

Lady Worthington Evans (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Glowing blackish crimson, petals of great substance and velvety smoothness; the foliage is leathery, very disease resistant; large, moderately full, good form, with fine pointed centre as the bloom develops; the strong wild rose scent; very free, vig. Award of Merit, R.H.S.

Mdm. Albert Barbier (H.P.) (Barbier & Co.).—Bud large, perfect form nankeen yellow shaded apricot and orange; flowers large, salmon pink tinted nankeen yellow; the centre of the flower is of a deeper orange-apricot, slightly rosy; very free, vig.

Miss Anna M. Bally (H.T.) (Easlea).—Large, fairly full,, inner petals rich reddish copper, outer suffused with whiteish fawn tint, very free, vig., an improved Lamia.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (H.T.) (McGredy).—Large size, full, good substance, fine form, color bright, sparkling, carmine pink of even shade, which does not fade, and improves with age, mildew-proof foliage, fragrant, very free, vig. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

Mrs. Beatty (H.T.) (B. Cant).—Large, good form, fine perfume, self yellow of Marechal Neil color, very free, mildew-proof foliage, vig. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

Mrs. F. R. Pierson (H.T.) (F. R. Pierson).—A sport of "Premier," habit of plant excellent, abundant foliage, very

large and full, color bright cardinal red, exceptionally fine formation, strong fragrance, vig. Gold Medal at Cleveland, New York and Massachusetts Hort. Soc.

Mrs. Talbot O'Farrell (H.T.) (McGredy)—Medium size, perfect shape, fairly full (18 petals), outside petals lemon yellow flushed deep cerise to crimson, inside of petals deep cerise, flushed orange bronzy yellow, very free ,decorative, fragrant, vig. Cert. of Merit, N.R.S.

Naomi (H.T.) (Pemberton).—Large, full globular flowers on erect stems, fragrant, color coppery buff, very free, vig.

Norma Lambert (H.T.) (McGredy).—Outside of petals deep buttercup yellow, inside of petals salmon orange suffused bronzy yellow, large, perfect form, mildew-proof foliage, fragrant, very free, vig. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

Oriental Queen (Hy. Ch.) (Beckwith).—Color brilliant orange scarlet, fading to vivid cerise as flower ages, very beautiful and showy, medium size, perfect shape, full (26 petals), very free, vig.

Pius XI. (H.T.) (M. Leenders).—Cream white, centre creamy yellow, large, full and fragrant, perfect form; the growth is vigorous and very floriferous. Silver Gilt Medal and 2 Prizes of Honor.

Prince Henry (H.T.) (W. Easlea).—Buds madder pink, opening to lovely rose pink, large, fairly full, large trusses of flowers, handsome foliage, very free, vig.

Roi Albert (H.T.) (J. Kletten Londes)—Laurent Carle x Mdm. A. Chatenay. Bud long and pointed, large and full flowers, perfect form, high pointed centre, highly perfumed, blooms last well, silky bright carmine, tinted silvery, centre cadmium red or vermilion, vigorous and floriferous. Gold Medal, Cert. of Merit, Brussels and Ghent.

Silver Columbia (H.T.) (Leonard).—Large, peach blue pink, supposed to be an improved Columbia with none of its faults, vig.

Senator (H.T.) (Florex Gardens).—A dark red rose to take the place of "Hadley." Premier x Red Columbia. Color dark scarlet, very brilliant, without the slightest trace of blue; bud long and pointed, well formed and opens perfectly; fragrant, very free, vig., not promising.

Sir David Davis (H.T.) (McGredy).—Color unfading glowing crimson of even shade, large ,full, fine form, petals of good texture, sweetly fragrant, extra free, good foliage, vig.

DWARF POLYANTHA

Rufus (A. J. Allen).—Will supersede all crimson polyantha of its class. A pure self crimson of intense shade; does not burn or discolor in all weathers; flowers are double, and are produced in bold trusses.

CLIMBING ROSE

Annie Burgess (H.P.) (Burgess).—F. K. Druscki x Lyon).—Color pale pink, large single, thick petals, flowers in trusses, extra vigorous, extra early flowerer.

Clb. Mdm. Butterfly (H.T.) (Smith).—A vigorous clb. sport from the dwarf, and supposed to be improved in color, petalage and fragrance.

Heart of Gold (H.W.) (Van Fleet).—Color crimson with white centre, showy golden stamens, single, 3 inches across, very vigorous.

Royal Scarlet (H.W.) (Chaplin).—Color is deeper than Paul's Scarlet, and flowers a shade smaller, vig.

NEW ROSES, 1926

Price: 2/6 each; 27/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Annie Laurie (H.T.).—Flesh pink, large, full good form, free, mildew-proof foliage, vig.

Barbara Robinson (H.T.).—Cream, free, the buds long and pointed, opening to a well shaped flower, sweetly scented, vig.

Blossom (H.T.).—Color peach pink, flushed Rose Negron red, outside of petals flushed yellow and pink, medium full, good shape, very free, strong.

Citronelle (H.T.).—Yellow tinted rose, large, fairly full, free, vig.

Concordia (H.T.).—Color sparkling pink, large, full, good shape, very free, vig.

Dorothy King (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson, shaded maroon, semi-double, medium, full, vig.

Duchess of York (H.T.).—Golden yellow, centre deepening to orange tangerine, large, fine form, very free, strong.

Empire Queen (H.T.).—Cerise with orange flush, fine color under artificial light, large, full, good shape, very free, vig.

Goldmine (H.T.).—Golden yellow, large, full, fine form, very free, strong. An improved Mrs. A. Ward.

Golden Rule (H.T.).—Deep yellow, large, good form, very free, vig.

Gooiland Glory (H.T.).—Cherry red, with coral red shade, semi-double, large; resembles "Padre," but is a deeper color; fragrant, free, vig.

Gwyneth Jones (Per.)—Brilliant carmine orange, large, semi-double, mildew-proof foliage, free, strong.

Hera (H.T.).—Brilliant carmine with blood red shading, buds pointed, medium, full, good form, old rose scent, strong.

/Holt Hewitt (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, flushed scarlet, large, full, fine form, free, mildew-proof foliage, strong.

Ivy May (H.T.).—Rose pink flushed with gold, large, fairly full, very free, sweet-scented, vig.

John Henry (H.T.).—Rosy scarlet in buds, opening to rich pink, long buds, not full, good shape, very free, vig.

Lady F. Stronge.—Color reddish prawn to old rose shaded yellow, large, full, perfect shape, mildew-proof foliage, very free, strong.

Leslie Evans (H.T.).—Rich velvety crimson, semi-double, good form, very free, vig.

Lord Fairfax (H.T.).—Cherry red, flushed scarlet, large, fairly full, good shape, sweetly perfumed, free from mildew, vig.

Lord Lambourne (Per.).—Buttercup yellow, margined crimson scarlet, large, full, semi-double, mildew-proof foliage, free, strong.

Lucie Fernand David (H.T.).—White, cream centre, large size, full, good form, free, vig.

Marcia Stanhope (H.T.).—White, large, good shape, full, scented, free, strong.

Maria Reid (H.T.).—Rose pink, shaded yellow, medium, free, vig.

Mary Pickford (Per.).—Color rich yellow, large, good shape, fairly full, free, vig. 3/-.

Mdm. Hippolyte Dumas (H.T.).—Flesh pink, shaded rose pink, large, fairly full, good shape, free, vig.

Mazzini (H.T.).—White, tinted blush, large, full, good form, very free, vig.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge (H.T.).—Rich orange yellow, large, fairly full, fine form, very free, strong.

Mrs. Moloney (H.T.)—Brilliant crimson carmine red, large, full, well formed, mildew-proof foliage, free, perfumed, vig.

Mrs. S. W. Burgess (H.T.).—Apricot yellow, deeper at base, large, full, fine form, free, not subject to mildew, vig.

Mrs. T. Smith (H.T.).—Glowing cerise, large, fairly full, good shape, fragrant, mildew-proof foliage, free, vig.

Mrs. W. G. Harding.—Glowing rose pink, large, full, good form, very full, sweetly perfumed, strong.

Philomene Pollaert (H.T.). — Crimson with orange, good size, full and well formed, foliage free from disease, sweetly scented, vig.

Pink Pearl (H.T.).—Color rose pink, shaded Neyron red, large, full, good form, sweetly perfumed, very free, vig.

Red Premier (H.T.).—Inside of petals velvety red, outside carmine red, fragrant, bud long and pointed, free.

Rosemary (H.T.).—Deep carmine, reverse old gold, medium size, perfect form, very free, strongly perfumed (sweet damask), pillar.

Royal Red (H.T.).—Color scarlet red shaded black, large, very full, fine form, mod. free, sweetly scented.

Saltaire (H.T.).—Color velvety crimson shaded scarlet, medium, perfect form, free from mildew and black spot, fragrant, free, vig.

Scarlet Bedder (H.T.).—Bright scarlet, large, fairly full, very free, vig.

Scarlet Glory (H.T.).—Vermilion scarlet, free from mildew or black spot, good size, well formed, free, vig.

Simon Danmaury (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, large, with firm petals, very fragrant and floriferous.

Superb (H.T.).—Silvery pink, with deeper shading on back of petals, flowers full, large form, free, vig.

Victor Waddilove (H.T.).—Color bright carmine pink, large, full, fine form, lasts well, perfumed, strong.

Ville de Paris (Per.).—Color sun yellow, tinted orange, large, fairly full, good form, very free, vig.

White Ensign (H.T.).—White, flushed cream, medium, good shape, free, lasts extremely well when cut, mildew-proof foliage, strong.

William Bowyer (H.T.).—Deep velvety red, medium, semi-double, sweetly scented, free, vig.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Achievement (H.W.).—Deep rose pink, beautifully variegated foliage, so far only medorate grower.

Clb. Dean Hole.—A very vig. clb. sport of the dwarf variety.

Climbing Golden Ophelia.—A climbing sport of "Golden Ophelia," of vigorous growth and free flowering.

Clb. Los Angeles (Per.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. Lyon Rose (Per.).—A strong climbing sport from the dwarf.

Climbing Sunstar (Per.).—A climbing sport of the well known dwarf.

Luciole (H. Wich).—Bright red with white centre, large trusses, single.

Mary Wallace (Wich.).—Bright rose pink, glossy foliage, resistant to all diseases, blooms freely and continuously throughout the season, semi-double, pillar.

DWARF POLYANTHA.

Double Orleans—Geranium pink, a double form of Orleans.

Orange Queen.—Orange salmon, and does not discolor, Orleans type.

Salmon Queen.—Deep salmon, large trusses, semi-double, Orleans type.

KNIVES AND SECCATEURS—Page 50

ROSES—General List

Our Roses are budded on American Noisette, Rose Odorata and Multiflora Stocks, as we have found these stocks give the most general satisfaction.

STOCKS.—Some confusion seems to exist in the correct name of Rosa Odorata, for as far as we can ascertain in Sydney it is known as American Noisette; in Melbourne Monthy Blush; in Adelaide, Boursault; and in Brisbane, Manetti.

PRICE :

1/6 each, **16/-** dozen, 25 plants **£1/11/-**, 50 plants **£3/-/-**, packing included. Postage or freight extra.

These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments. For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent and more weight allowed in packing. Plants available for coming season are well advanced, and promise to be good plants by selling time.

ORDERING.—Purchasers having limited knowledge of Roses are often disappointed through selecting varieties seen in show trays and dealer's windows, which are not always average blooms grown under ordinary conditions, as dry summers followed by good rains will produce abnormal flowers. Hence we recommend that prospective buyers either consult experienced gardening friends, or else leave the selection entirely to us, stating whether good all round garden roses are required or exhibition kinds. In either case we will select the best varieties. Owing to the similarity in many of the names, and in order to avoid mistakes, customers are requested to write the names of varieties wanted clearly. Also please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word **Standard** is often wrongly used to denote Bush plants.

SUBSTITUTES.—It is advisable to give a few supplementary names, as substitutes, in case any of those ordered are sold out. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "**no substitute**" on order sheet.

DESCRIPTIONS.—Not hot air shots aiming only at special sales, but by experience and observation we make every effort to properly describe all roses in catalogue, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, elevation, aspect, and

climate we find it impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense color or varieties containing various shades of color. In early spring or on hot days, yellows will often come white and reds come pink. These varieties often appear to be untrue, but they should not be condemned at the one flowering, as in most cases the Autumn is the best time to judge of the correctness of the labelling. Semi-double Roses often last well when cut, and the petalage increases in late Autumn. Vig., strong, mod., poor, at the end of each description refers to the growth of the plant.

H.P.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Chiefly spring-blooming, and sometimes in the autumn, not ever-blooming, but give a great wealth of flowers when in bloom. They are more hardy and resist frost better than the Teas. Invaluable for spring shows.

H.T.—HYBRID TEA.—Originated in a class between H.P. and Tea, but the various classes have been so intercrossed that it is now difficult in many cases to classify correctly. Everblooming and hardy.

M.—MOSS ROSES.—Only thrive to perfection in cold climates, mainly Spring blooming, and their beauty is the mossing on the buds before flowers are opened.

PER.—PERNETIANA.—Colors very intense, free flowering, growth strong in dry inland and cold mountain climates, but in warm humid climates inclined to die back. Very subject to Black Spot.

T.—TEA-SCENTED.—Mostly evergreen, very free, but more tender to frost and are not as hardy as the H.P.

America (H.T.).—Large, perfect form, rose pink, fragrant, free, strong.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.).—Large, good form, high pointed centre, sulphur yellow, free, strong.

Antoine Rivoire (H.T.).—Medium, full, rosy flesh, camellia-shape, strong.

Angele Pernet (Per.).—Vivid orange yellow, shaded deep reddish apricot, medium, semi-double, very free, vig.

Arthur Cook (H.T.).—Large, full, velvety crimson, perfumed, free, vig.

Beaute Inconstant (T.).—Medium, coppery red, shaded carmine and yellow, beautiful bud, variable, vig.

Betty (H.P.).—Large, not full, satin rose, tinted yellow, good show rose, vig.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.).—Medium, salmon pink, reverse glowing carmine, almost semi-double, free, vig.

Black Prince (H.P.).—Large, rather flat, dark crimson, fragrant, strong.

Blanche Moreau (M.).—Large white, mossed, vig.

Bloomfield Progress (H.T.).—Dark crimson, large, full, good form, mildew-proof, foliage, free, vig.

Caroline Testout (H.T.)—Very large and globular, satiny pink, free, vig.

Catherine Mermet (T.).—Medium, full, excellent form, flesh rose, free, mod.

Charles K. Douglas (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, scarlet crimson, free, vig.

Christine Prior (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, rosy red, good form, free, vig.

Clarice Goodacre (H.T.).—Large, good form, chrome on ivory white, strong.

Clovelly H.T.).—Large, full, satin pink, good form, long stems, free, vig.

Columbia (H.T.).—Medium large, peach-blow pink, fragrant, often mis-shapen, best in autumn, free, strong.

Commonwealth (H.T.)—Large, full, good form, deep pink, lasts well, free, vig.

Comtesse du Cayla (T.).—Medium, semi-double, nasturtium red, tinted carmine and copper, free, strong.

Comtesse La Barthe (T.).—Large globular, not full, rosy flesh, very free, vig.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.).—Large, not full, salmon pink, fine buds, very free, mildews badly, vig.

Coronation (H.P.).—Large, good form, flesh pink, good show, vig.

Crested Moss (M.).—Medium buds, pink, heavily crested with moss, vig.

Cynthia Forde (H.T.).—Large, full, rosy pink, good form, vig.

Dean Hole (H.T.).—Large, high centre, silvery carmine, shaded salmon, good show, mildews badly, strong.

Devoniensis (T.).—Large, full and sweet, creamy white, blush centre, strong.

Dr. Hogg (H.P.).—Large, full, reddish violet, fragrant, vig.

Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.).—Large, good form, salmon yellow, suffused pink, strong.

Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.).—Large, good form, full, rose pink, vig.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, long buds, saffron yellow, strong.

Earl Beatty (H.T.).—Deep crimson, large, sweetly scented, free, vig.

Earl Haig (H.T.).—Large, globular form, full, reddish crimson, strong.

Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.).—Large, full, fine form, flesh tinted rose, fragrant, strong, good show.

E. J. Moller (H.T.).—Medium, full, good form, dark crimson, free, strong.

Elegante (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, sulphur yellow, free, mildew-proof, vig.

Elli Hartmann (H.T.).—Large, full, excellent form, old gold, vig.

Ethel Somerset (H.T.).—Large, full, high pointed centre, coral pink, free, vig.

Etoile de Hollande (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, dark red, fair form, rich fragrance, free, seldom blues, strong.

Etoile de France (H.T.).—Large, crimson, sweetly scented, free, strong.

Farbonkonigen (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, excellent shape, inside coral red, outside silvery fawn, free, strong.

Florence Pemberton (H.T.).—Very large, creamy white, shaded pink, strong.

Firedragon (H.T.).—Large, full, sweetly scented, fiery red, mildew-proof, vig.

Frances Gaunt (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, good form, deep apricot, strong.

Francis Scott Key (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, cherry red, free, strong.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen) (H.P.).—Large, well formed, pure snow white, free, can also be grown as a climber, a good white.

Fred J. Harrison (H.T.).—Cardinal red, suffused blackish crimson, large, sweet scented, full, vig.

General Superior Jansen (H.T.).—Large, good form, bright red, very free, burns at times, vig.

General Macarthur (H.T.).—Large, full, rather flat, rich crimson, shaded scarlet, sweetly perfumed, very free, vig.

George Arends (H.P.)—Large, full, good form, delicate rose, fragrant, vig.

George Dickson (H.T.).—Large and full, velvety crimson, with scarlet reflexes, fragrant, mildews, very vig.

George H. Mackereth (H.T.)—Large, good form, free, sweetly scented, deep crimson, vig.

George Schwartz (T.).—Medium, not full, bright buttercup yellow, beautiful buds, free, mod.

Gloire de Chedane Guinnoisseau (H.P.).—Very large, full, perfect form, vermilion red, strong.

Golden Ophelia (H.T.).—Medium, perfect form, golden yellow, free, vig.; one of the best garden yellows, vig.

Golden Madame Segond Weber (H.T.).—Salmon, centre yellow, full, long stiff petals, free, very like Mdm. S. Weber, vig.

Gruss au Teplitz (H.T.).—Medium, cup-shaped, bright crimson, very showy, good garden rose, very free, vig.

Gustave Grunerwald (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, good form, carmine pink, very free, fragrant, strong.

Gwen Nash (H.T.).—Large, loose, semi-double, cyclamen pink, free, vig.

Gwynne Carr (H.T.)—Full, perfect farm, color shell-pink to pale lilac rose, veined silver, fragrant, vig.

Hadley (H.T.).—Large, full, good shape, dark red, very free, fragrant; the best all-round garden red to date, blues badly at times, mildew free, vig.

Hawlmark Crimson (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, intense blackish crimson, showy, free, the best of this class, strong.

Herman Neuhoff (H.T.).—Large, good form, full, dark scarlet, free, vig.

His Majesty (H.T.).—Large, full, dark crimson, perfumed, vig.

Hoosier Beauty (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, dark crimson, with blackish veinings, very fragrant, free, strong; one of the best, seldom blues.

Hugh Dickson (H.P.).—Large, fairly full, fine form, crimson scarlet, vig.

Hugo Roller (T.).—Medium, good shape, lemon-yellow, edged carmine outer petals, free, mod.

Independence Day (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, sunflower gold to orange apricot, free, strong.

Innocence (H.T.).—Large, single, pure white, free, vig.

Irish Elegance (T.).—Large, single, bronzy orange, very free, good in winter, good, vig.

Irish Fireflame (T.).—Large, single, buds orange, splashed orange crimson, free, very fine, vig.

Isobel (H.T.).—Large, single, carmine, flushed orange, free, dies back, strong.

John C. M. Mensing (H.T.)—Bright rose, large, good form, free, fragrant, vig.

John Russell (H.T.).—Rich crimson, almost black, fine form, free, vig.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.).—Large, good form, carmine, changing to imperial pink, lasts well when cut, fragrant, long stems, vig.

June Boyd (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, salmon carmine, free, strong.

K. A. Victoria (H.T.).—Large, full perfect form, white, shaded cream, one of the best creams available, free, strong.

Killarney Brilliant (H.T.).—Medium, not full, rosy carmine, very free, strong.

K. of K. (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, vivid crimson scarlet, stiff petals, lasts well when cut, free, showy, vig.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.).—Large, full and high pointed, deep rose, very free, good garden rose, strong.

Lady Hillingdon (T.).—Large, long-pointed bud, fairly full, rich apricot yellow, free, one of the best garden yellows, vig.

Lady Maureen Stewart (H.T.).—Large, full, vivid scarlet cerise, flattish, fragrant, mildew-proof, free, never blues.

Lady Pirrie (H.T.).—Medium, fairly full, coppery salmon, inside yellow and fawn, free, strong.

Lady Plymouth (T.).—Large, full, good form, ivory cream, flushed, strong.

Lady Roberts (T.).—Medium, full, good shape, apricot, shading to coppery, free, strong.

La France (H.T.).—Large, very full, pale rose, reverse of petals deeper, very fragrant, free, prune lightly, mod.

La Tosca (H.T.)—Large, good form, soft pink, tinted rosy white, free, strong.

Laurent Carle (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, brilliant velvety carmine, free, fragrant, one of the best reds, strong.

Liberty (H.T.).—Medium, brilliant crimson, keeps its color when cut, mod.

Little Gem (M.).—Medium, crimson, beautifully mossed, strong.

Lord Charlemont (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, crimson, strong.

Louis Criner (H.T.).—Large, full, snow white, very full, vig.

Louise Baldwin (H.T.).—Medium, fairly full, rich orange, shading to apricot, free, vig.

Louise Crette (H.P.).—Very large, full, perfect form, white, with creamy centre, good show, very vig.

Los Angeles (Per.).—Large, fairly full, good form, flame pink, toned coral yellow, free, strong.

Lyon Rose (Per.)—Large, full, globular form, intense shrimp pink, free, dies back, mod.

Mdm. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).—Large good form, carmine rose shaded salmon, very free, fine buds, one of the best garden roses, vig.

Mdm. Antoine Mari (T.).—Medium, fine buds, rose, shaded white, mildew-proof, very free, vig.

Mme. Butterfly H.T.).—Large, good form, fairly full, pink, shaded gold and apricot, fragrant, free, strong.

Madame Constant Soupert (T.).—Large, full, well formed, golden yellow, tinted rose, opens poorly at times, likes heat, strong.

Madame Edouard Herriot (Per.).—Medium, not full, rich coral red, passing to prawn red, very free, mod.

Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.).—Large, fine form, brilliant China rose, free, low spreading growth, mod.

Mdm. Lombard (T.).—Large, full, salmon pink, shaded rose, free, vig.

Madame P. Euler (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, cerise pink, free, fragrant, mildews badly, strong.

Madame Segond Weber (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, nice buds, good form, rosy salmon, very free, strong.

Mdlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau (H.T.).—White La France, large, full, good form, pale flesh, centre soft pink, fragrant, very free, strong.

Maman Cochet (T.).—Large, very full, fine form, rose, shaded salmon, free, mildew-proof, one of the best, vig.

Martha Drew (H.T.).—Large, perfect form, creamy white, with rose-colored centre, free, strong.

Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.)—Large, full, yellow, free, strong.

Marie Van Houtte (T.).—Large, not full, cream, edged rose and peach, free, vig.

Mildred Grant (H.T.).—Large, good form, silvery white, suffused blush, stiff petals, show rose only, mod.

Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.).—Large, full, good form, citron yellow, strong.

Miss Wilmott (H.T.).—Large. well formed, fairly full, cream, with faint flushes, strong.

Indian yellow, washed salmon, good

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).—Medium, full, form, free, mod.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.).—Medium, fair form, semi-double, reddish salmon, nice bud, free, strong.

Mrs. Bryce Allen (H.T.).—Large, fine form, fairly full, carmine rose, moss rose perfume, free, strong.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.).—Large, full, fine form, soft lemon yellow, opens badly at times, strong.

Mrs. Charles J. Bell (H.T.).—A shell-pink sport of Radiance, a dainty color, but fades easily, very free, vig.

Mrs. E. Willis (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, delicate soft pink, nice long buds, free, strong.

Mrs. Dunlop-Best (H.T.).—Medium, full, fine form, deep reddish apricot, very free, good decorative, vig.

Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.)—Large, full, good form, ivory white, tinged pink, weak stems, show rose only, mod.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, primrose, shaded white, strong.

Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.).—Very large, well formed, full, clear rose, mildews badly, strong.

Mrs Harold Brocklebank (H.T.)—Large, full, good form, creamy white, flushed pink, free, very good, vig.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.).—Very large, full, fine form, creamy white, strong.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.).—Large, long pointed bud, not full, white, very free, one of the best garden whites, lasts well, vig.

Mrs. H. Winnett (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, bright red, fragrant, free, strong.

Mrs. John Lang (H.P.).—Large, full, well shaped, soft pink, strong.

Mrs. Mackellar (H.T.).—Large, not full, citron yellow, shaded primrose, strong.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H.T.).—Large, full, well formed, fleshy white, centre rose, free mod.

Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, rose pink, strong.

Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Siebrecht) (H.T.).—Large, not full, deep pink, free, good show rose, mod.

Mrs. William C. Egan (Per.).—Large, good form, soft light pink, the interior deep flesh, strong.

Molly Sharman Crawford (T.).—Large, full, good form, eau de nil white, free, lasts well when cut, strong.

My Mary land (H.T.).—Large, not full, salmon pink, long buds, very free, strong.

Nederland (H.T.).—Large, good form, full, red, ragged-looking petals, free, vig.

Ophelia (H.T.).—Large, good shape, fairly full, salmon flesh, fragrant, free, strong.

Padre (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, coppery scarlet, loose, free, vig.

Papa Gontier (T.).—Large, not full, rosy cerise, long buds, free, good in winter, strong.

Paul Neyron (H.P.).—Extra large, full, dark rose, fragrant, very hardy, vig.

Peace (T.).—Large, not full, pale lemon, tinted blush, buds long, very free, vig.

Penelope (T.).—Medium, high pointed centre, outer petals red, centre creamy white, mildews badly, poor.

Perle des Jardins (T.).—Large, full, good form, canary yellow, free, mod.

Pilgrim (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, deep rose pink, silvery reverse, fragrant, free, strong.

P. L. Baudet (H.T.).—Large, good form, carmine rose, shaded salmon, vig.

Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.).—Large, good shape, dark maroon, shaded velvety black, free, one of the best dark H.P.'s, vig.

Queen of the Belgians (H.T.).—Large, single, salmon pink, free, strong.

Radiance (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, globular form, clear rose, reverse of petals carmine, fragrant, very free, mildew-proof, good garden pink, vig.

Rainbow (T.).—Large, not full, rose, striped carmine, free, strong.

Red Letter Day (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, brilliant scarlet crimson, very free and showy, very vig.

Red Radiance (H.T.).—Large, globular shape, fairly full, pure red, fragrant, very free, vig.

Revd. F. Page Roberts (Per.).—Large, full, well formed, golden yellow, veined buff, free, strong.

Richard E. West (H.T.).—Perfect form, large and full, cadmium yellow, paler on reflex, free, vig.

Roselandia (H.T.).—Large, fine form, rich golden yellow, free, vig.

Rose Marie (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, good shape, clear rose pink, fragrant, free, vig.

Rhea Reid (H.T.).—Large, good form, red, free, one of the best, strong.

Roger Lamelin (H.P.).—Large, each petal edged with white band, the rest being dark crimson, unique, strong.

Rose D'Evian (T.).—Large, good form, inside carmine, outside rose, free, vig.

Sensation (H.T.).—Large, full, velvety crimson, shaded dark crimson, fine form, free, fragrant, blues badly, vig.

Shot Silk (H.T.).—Cerise overshot, salmon orange, flushed rose, immune from mildew, free, medium, fairly full, vig.

Safrano (T.).—Medium, lovely bud, deep apricot, free, good in winter, vig.

Simon Labbe (H.T.).—Large, full, buds long and pointed, apricot yellow, vig.

Souv. de Claudius Pernett.—Large, full, sunflower yellow, free, strong.

Souv. de H. A. Verschuren (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, perfect shape, cadmium yellow to orange yellow, vig.

Souvenir De Madame Boullet (H.T.).—Large, full, cadmium yellow, long pointed bud, free, vig.

Souvenir Du Sergent Crette (H.T.).—Large, long bud, dark yellow, suffused carmine, free, vig.

Souvenir de Therese Levet (T.).—Medium, splendid form, very full, deep crimson, shaded maroon, free, strong.

Souv. de William Wood (H.P.).—Large, purplish maroon, shaded black, one of the darkest of all H.P.'s, strong.

Souvenir de Maria de Zayas (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, carmine red, mildew-proof, strong.

Souvenir of Stella Gray (T.).—Small, full, orange splashed apricot, copper and salmon, nice buds, free, mod.

Star of Queensland (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, dark crimson, scented, free, strong.
Sunburst (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, yellow, with orange centre, strong.
Sunny South (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, soft pink, flushed carmine, very free, very good decorative, vig.
Sunstar (Per.).—Medium, semi-double, orange, edged with veined vermilion, very free, strong.
Templar (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, clear red, free, sweetly scented blues badly, vig.
The Bride (T.).—Medium, full, good form, white, flushed pink, free, mod.
Una Wallace (H.T.).—Large, fine form, cherry rose, perfumed, free, vig.
Venus (M.).—Medium, bright red, mossed, mod.
Viscountess Devonport (H.T.).—Good form, rich Indian yellow, compact growth, sweetly scented, vig.
Warrior (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, buds blood-red, flowers crimson, very free, good winter flowerer, vig.
White Lord Tarquin (T.).—Large, full, fine form, pure white, free, useful for cut blooms, strong.
White Maman Cochet (T.).—Large, very full, good form, creamy white, tinted pink, one of the best, very free, vig.
Wilhelm Kordes (H.T.).—Medium, capucine red, toning to golden yellow, good form, free, mod.
William Shean (H.T.).—Extra large, good form, golden yellow, flushed peach, very free ,strong.
William F. Dreer (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, golden yellow, flushed deep peach, free, strong.
W. R. Smith (T.).—Large, full, well formed, white, tinged blush, free, vig.
Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.).—Large, good form, rather flattish here, porcelain white, suffused pink, free, vig.
Zenobia (M.).—Large, full, satin rose, well mossed, fragrant, vig.

DWARF POLYANTHA

Small flowers, mostly flowering in large trusses or clusters, very free; suitable for borders, edging and massing where a blaze of color is required.

1/6 Each; 16/- per Dozen; 25 Plants £1/11/-. Postage extra.

Alice Amos.—Single, large trusses, rosy cerise, with white eye, very free, vig.
Baby Faurex.—A near approach to a real blue, free flowerer, fairly full.
Borderer.—Large, double, shades of pink, copper and amber, very free, dwarf growth.
Canarienvogel.—Small, full, golden yellow and orange, free.
Cecile Brunner—Small, full, rose, shaded pink, free.
Coral Cluster.—Medium, semi-double, a coral pink, lovely color, but fades in hot weather.
Eblouissant.—Large, semi-double, chamoise crimson, free.
Ellen Poullsen—Large, full, semi-double, rose pink, very free, good.
George Elger.—Medium, good form, full, golden yellow, very free.
Ideal.—Large, scarlet crimson, fairly free, burns in hot sun at times.
Katherine Zeimet. — Medium, semi-double, pure white, very free, good.
Lady Reading.—Large, full, bright red, very free, vig.
Miss Edith Cavell.—Large, semi-double, scarlet crimson, burns at times, the best dark red available.
Orleans Rose.—Large, semi-double, carmine pink, white centre, very free, bushy habit, the best of this class.
Rodhatte.—Large, semi-double, cherry red, showy.
Snowball.—Large, full, pure white, very free, dwarf.
Tiptop.—Medium, full, perfect form, yellow, tipped cerise, free, dwarf.
Salmon Spray (Hybrid).—Large, semi-double, salmon color, large trusses, free, strong.
White Orleans.—A sport of Orleans, of pure white color, otherwise identical.

CLIMBERS.

1/6 Each; 16/- per Dozen; 25 Plants £1/11/-. Postage extra.

The true climber throws long shoots, but flowers chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the autumn if the weather is favorable. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be trained as climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as Bush plants. Such sorts as Marie Van Houtte, Warrior, Red Letter Day, Sunny South, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to

cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping in order than actual Climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Climbers can also be grown in the border if grown on poles or tripods. Climbers seldom flower the first year after planting, but usually make long growths. The prefix Climbing is only used where there are dwarf roses of the same name; and many of these climbing sports are often irregular in their climbing habit. Those marked Pillar are not as strong growers as the others.

Australia Beauty (H.P.).—Large, rather flat, deep crimson, blues at times, fine foliage and perfume.

Bardou Job (H.P.)—Large, semi-single, velvety crimson, shaded black.

Blackboy (H.T.)—Large, semi-double blackish crimson, shading maroon sweetly scented, mildew-proof, good.

Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Siebrecht) (H.T.).—A climbing sport of Belle Siebrecht, pillar.

Chastity (H.T.).—White, yellow base medium, good form, sweetly scented, pillar.

Clb. Caroline Testout (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this favorite.

Clb. Columbia (H.T.).—A climbing sport from the well known dwarf.

Clb. Comtesse Labarathe (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.

Clb. Devoniensis (T.).—A vigorous spor of the dwarf sort.

Clb. General MacArthur (H.T.).—A vigorous climber of Gen. MacArthur.

Clb. Geo. Schwartz (T.).—Very free, and flowers well in winter, pillar.

Clb. Hoosier Beauty.—A climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. Irish Fireflame (T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.

Clb. K. A. Victoria (H.T.).—Free blooming, irregular climber, pillar.

Clb. Laurent Carle (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. Lady Hillingdon (T.).—Deep orange yellow, free and good, strong climber.

Clb. Mdm. A. Chatenay (H.T.).—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.

Clb. Mad. Edouard Herriott (Per.).—A valuable and fixed climbing sport from this well-known rose.

Clb. Mdm. Segond Weber (H.T.).—climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).—A climbing form of this variety, vig.

Clb. Mrs. G. Shawyer (H.T.).—A strong growing climber of the dwarf.

Clb. Mrs. H. Stevens (H.T.).—Very vigorous, sport from "Mrs. H. Stevens."

Clb. Ophelia (H.T.).—A strong, climbing sport of the dwarf, pillar.

Clb. Papa Gontier (T.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf sort.

Clb. Perle des Jardins (T.).—A climbin form of this popular rose, pillar.

Clb. Pink M. Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. Souv. de Therese Levet (T.).—A climber from the dwarf of that name.

Clb. Sunburst (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. White Cochet (T.).—A strong, climbing sport of the dwarf, good.

Clb. White L. Tarquin (T.) (Gloire de Blanches).—Large, pure white, free.

Cloth of Gold (N.).—Large, good form, sulphur yellow, centre deeper, mildews badly at times, vig.

Flying Colors (H.T.).—Extra large, single, deep cerise, early flowerer, vig.

Fortune's Yellow (N.).—Large, semi-double, bronzy yellow, shaded rose, pillar.

J. B. Clark (H.T.).—Large, good form, scarlet crimson, free.

Lady Waterlow (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, salmon rose, free, fine foliage.

Madame Driout (H.T.).—Large, full, rose, red stripes on inside of petals, good autumn flowerer.

Madame Jules Gravereaux (T.).—Large, full, fine form, rosy pink, tinted yellow, good show, pillar.

Marechal Niel (N.).—Large, full, excellent form, golden yellow, fragrant, free, weak stems.

Mermaid (H. Bract).—Sulphur yellow, large size, single, very free, foliage shining green, vig.

Miss Marion Manifold (H.T.).—Full, good form, velvety scarlet crimson, perfumed, gets bare at base at times, good.

Noella Nabonnand (T.).—Extra large, semi-single, deep crimson, sweetly scented, showy.

Reine Marie Henriette (H.T.).—Large, full, good form(rosy red, sometimes crimson, splendid autumn flowerer.

Sachsengruss (H.P.).—Extra large, full, good form, flesh shaded rose.

Sinica Anemone (The Cherokee Rose.).—Large, single, silvery pink, deepening to bright rose, pillar.

Souvenir de Mdm. Leonie Viennot H.T.).—Large, semi-double, China rose, shaded yellow, free, good foliage.

Walter C. Clark (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, fine form, deep crimson maroon, sweetly fragrant, rarely blues.

William Allen Richardson (N.).—Small, full, good form, deep orange, free, flowers in trusses, pillar.

Zephrine Drouhin.—Large, good form, fairly full, cherry red, fine perfume, pillar, good foliage.

CLIMBING, BANKSIA, MULTIFLORA, WICHURIANA ROSES and THEIR HYBRIDS.

1/6 Each; 16/- per Dozen; 25 Plants £1/11/-. Postage extra.

Mostly small flowers, flowering in large trusses or clusters, spring blooming only. B., Banksia; M., Multiflora; W. Wichuriana; H., Hybrid.

American Pillar (W.).—Large, single, rich pink, white eye, large trusses, mildew-proof, showy.

Alba (B.).—Small, pure white, produced in trusses, mildew-proof.

Cecile Brunner (M.).—A climbing form of the dwarf sort, pink, fine bud.

Clb. Orleans Rose (M.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf, free.

Crimson Rambler (M.).—Large, dazzling crimson, large clusters, mildews badly.

Dorothy Perkins. (W.).—Small, full, shell-pink, sweetly scented, one of the best, mildews.

Dr. Huey (H.W.).—Large, semi-single, brilliant crimson, showy, vig.

Emily Gray (W.).—Large, fairly full, golden yellow, glossy foliage, mildew-proof, the best yellow available.

Excelsa (W.).—Large, full, bright scarlet, glossy foliage, large trusses, mildew-proof.

Fortuniana (B.).—Large, white, sweet, mildew-proof.

Hiawatha (W.).—Large, single, brilliant scarlet, mildews, showy.

Lutea (B..—Small, fairly full, buff, large trusses, mildew-proof.

Paul's Scarlet (H.W.).—Large, semi-double, vivid scarlet, crimson, free.

Sanders White (M.).—Large, pure white, the best white available.

Schloss Friedenstein (M.).—Large, full, color blue, reddish violet centre, mildew-proof, the bluest rose to date.

Sodenia (W.).—Large, full, bright carmine, large clusters, mildew-proof.

Tauscendschon (M.).—Large, rosy carmine, large clusters, sweetly scented, flowers in autumn.

Veilchenblau (W.).—Large, semi-double, reddish lilac, changing to steel blue.

Violetta (M.).—Large trusses, deep violet.

STANDARD ROSES.

About the beginning of May we hope to have a good stock of Adelaide grown Standards. 36in. Standards cannot be posted, as they are too long to comply with postal regulations. List as follows:—

Price: 4/- Each; 42/- per Dozen, Etc. Postage extra.

Alex. H. Gray
America
Belle Siebrecht
Betty
Betty Uprichard
Blackboy
Columbia
Countess of Gosford
Duchess of Wellington
Elegante
Ethel Somerset
Etoile de Hollande
Frau K. Druschki
General Macarthur
George Dickson
George Schwartz
Golden Emblem
Golden Ophelia
Gruss au Teplitz
Hadley
Hawlmark Crimson
Warrior
White M. Cochet
Hoosier Beauty
Hugo Roller
Irish Elegance
Irish Fireflame
Jonkheer J. L. Mock
K. A. Victoria
K. of K.
Lady Ashton
Lady Hillingdon
Lady M. Stewart
Lady Roberts
Laurent Carle
Lord Charlemont
Los Angeles
Lyon Rose
Mdm. A. Chatenay
Mdm. Butterfly
Mdm. E. Herriott
Mdm. J. Grolez
Mdm. Seg. Weber
Maman Cochet
Miss M. Manifold
Mrs. C. J. Bell
Mrs. D. Best
Mrs. E. Willis
Mrs. G. Shawyer
Mrs. H. Brocklebank
Mrs. H. R. Darlington
Mrs. H. Stevens
Molly S. Crawford
Perle de Jardines
Radiance
Red Letter Day
Red Radiance
Rev. F. Page Roberts
Rhea Reid
Roselandia
Rose Marie
Sensation
Souv. de C. Pernet
Souv. of Stella Grav
Sunburst
Sunny South

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

PLANTING.—All plants grown in pots should be planted about the same depth as soil in pot, or if dry an inch or two deeper, and it is always advisable to water directly on the ball of earth, for although the surrounding soil may be moist yet until the plant makes new roots it cannot draw any nourishment from the soil around it. Generally despatched in paper pots to save weight and packing, and only required to be knocked out of the pot at planting. Four inch pots usually weigh about 1-lb. each packed. If balled they can be planted as received, only cutting the ties on neck of ball, particularly if roots have come through ball. It is always advisable to give them a good soaking before planting. The numbers following give the average height in feet at full growth. Of course in rich soil some may grow more and in poor soil less. The distance apart to plant depends largely on whether individual specimens are required, or whether plants are wanted for mass effect, which means closer planting. The letter E means Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

VARIEGATED PLANTS should be carefully watched as there is a tendency to revert to the green foliage, and when this occurs the piece should be cut out at once.

TRAINING.—Some ornamental trees and shrubs are naturally inclined to grow straggly, but judicious thinning of the young growths will tend to overcome it and make nice compact specimens, and most shrubs are best pruned or shaped after the flowering has finished.

COLOR.—Manuring for color has not yet been scientifically tested, but rich crimson color can be obtained in Christmas Bush and blue color in Hydrangeas by manuring with sulphate of iron in early spring.

Abies.

Alba, E. 80, White Spruce 2/6
Excelsa, E. 90, Norway Spruce 2/6
All Abies prefer a cold climate.

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern).

Boule de Neige, E. 5, white 1/9
Cloth of Gold, E 5, yellow 1/9
Emperor, E. 5, crimson 1/9
Rosæflorum, E. 5, rosy pink 1/9
Souvenir de Bonn, E. 10, foliage variegated, silvery white 1/9

Acacia (Wattle).

Accola, E. 15, yellow 2/-
Baileyana, E. 20. The well known Cootamundra Silver. Yellow 1/6
Cyanophylla, E. 15, yellow 2/-
Dealbata, E. 20 (the Tasmanian Silver), lemon yellow 1/9
Decurrens, E. 20 (Black Wattle), golden yellow 1/9
Elata, E. 20; fine for street planting 1/9
Podalyriæfolia, E. 20 (the Queensland Silver); the best; beautiful silvery foliage, yellow, fragrant .. 1/6
Pycnantha, E. 15 (Golden Wattle) . 2/-
Spectabilis, E. 10; for small gardens 1/9

Acer (Maple).

Campestris, D. 30, English Maple .. 2/6
Platanoides, D. 50. Norway Maple . 2/6
Polymorphum, D. 20. Japanese Maple. Beautiful hardy tree, for hedges or specimens; recommended where autumn foliage is desired. Seedlings 2/6
Polymorphum, D. 20 (named varieties). These are choice forms, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates one of the most beautiful trees grown .. 7/6
Pseudo Platanus, D. 50. Sycamore 2/6
Saccharinum, D. 30. Sugar Maple .. 3/-

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).

Hippocastanum, D. 40, single, white 2/6
Alba plena, D. 20, white, double ... 3/-
Rubicunda, D. 20, scarlet 3/-

Aloysia (Lemon Scented Verbena).

Citriodora, D. 8, white 1/9

Amygdalus (Flowering Peach).

Persica, D. 12, double pink 2/6
Persica, D. 12, double striped 2/6
Persica, D. 12, double white 2/6
Persica, D. 12, double red 2/6

Araucaria.

Bidwilli, E. 150 (Bunya Bunya Pine) 2/-
Excelsa, E. 150 (Norfolk Is. Pine) ... 2/-
Cunninghami, E. 150 (Hoop Pine) . 2/6

Arbutus (Strawberry Tree).

Unedo, E. 15, white, red fruits 2/-

Arduina (Cape Plum).

Grandiflora, E. 6, white, fragrant .. 2/-

Azaleas.

Comte de la Torre, E. 5, single, pink, bordered white 2/-
Deutsche Perle, E. 5, double, white 2/-
Duc de Nassau, E. 5, purple, single . 2/-

Dame Melaine, E. 5, single, pink, margined white 2/-
Empress of India, E. 5, double, rosy salmon, blotched white 2/-
Eugene Mazel, E. 5, single, red 2/-
Kurume, assorted colors 2/-
Indica Alba, E. 6, single, white ... 2/-
Lady Poltimore, E. 5, single, white 2/-
Mdm. A. de Heane, E. 5, semi-double, pink, bordered white 2/-
Magnifica, E. 6, single, purple 2/-
President Raphael de Smit, E. 5, double, deep rose 2/-
Roi de Hollande, E. 5, single, red .. 2/-
Sir Chas. Napier, E. 5, single, pink 2/-
Splendens, E. 5, single, salmon 2/-
Splendide, E. 5, double, rosy crimson 2/-
Souv. de Mons. Low, E. 5, double, crimson 2/-

Bambusa (Bamboo).

Arunadinacea, E. 50 ..... 5/-
Falcata, E. 15 ..... 2/6

Bauhinia (Mountain Ebony).

Purpurea, E. 12, purple 2/-
Galpini, E. 6, brick red 2/6

Berberis.

Darwini, E. 4, orange yellow 2/6
Vulgaris, D. 10, yellow (Barberry) . 1/6

Benthamia (Himalayan Strawberry)

Fragifera, E. 12, cream flowers and scarlet fruits 2/-

Boronia.

Megastigma, E. 4, brown and yellow, highly fragrant 2/6

Bouvardia.

Beauty of Brisbane, D. 4, white 1/-
Bockii, D. 4, bright pink 1/-
Coral Queen, D. 4, coral red 1/-
Duchess of York, D. 4, blush pink .. 1/-
Federal Queen, D. 4, red 1/-
Hogarthi, fl. p., D. 4, double scarlet 1/-
Humboldti, D. 4, white, scented ... 1/-
King of Scarlet, D. 4, deep scarlet . 1/6
Mrs. McCullock, D. 4, reddish salmon 1/6
President Cleveland, D 4, scarlet ... 1/-
Priory Beauty, D. 4, pink 1/-
Salmon Queen, D. 4, dark salmon .. 1/-

Brachychiton (Flame Tree).

Acerifolia, E. 50, vivid scarlet 2/-

Brahea (Station or Cotton Palm).

Robusta, E. 15; one of the hardiest and quickest growing palms for outdoor planting in warm climates ..... from 2/6

Brugmansia (Angels' Trumpet).

Knightii, E. 10, white 2/-

Brunsfelsia.

Americana, E. 6, white, scented ... 2/6
Latifolia, E. 6, blue 2/6

Buddleia.

Magnifica, E. 10, purple 1/9
Veitchiana, E. 10, lilac 1/9

Callistemon (Bottle Brush).

Lanceolatus, E. 10, scarlet 2/-
Coccinea, E. 10, scarlet 2/-

Calodendron (Cape Chestnut).

Capense, E. 40, flesh pink 2/-

Camellia.

Aspasia, E. 20, white, pink spots .. 3/-
Candidissima, E. 20, white spots ... 3/-
H. B. Sheather, E. 20, rosy salmon . 3/-
Prince F. William, E. 20, pale pink 3/-
Red Waratah, E. 20, dark red 3/-
White Waratah, F. 20, white 3/-

Camphora (Camphor Laurel).

Officinalis, E. 50; one of the best evergreens for tall hedges 1/9

Canna.

Dr. Gelben, E. 3, yellow 1/-
Eureka, E. 3, creamy chocolate spots 1/-
Hungaria, E. 3, pink 1/-
King Humbert, E. 3, large red 1/-
Sulphurea, E. 3, yellow, spotted red 1/-
Wyoming, E. 3, gold, bronzy foliage 1/-

Cassia.

Candolleana, E. 10; one of the best low flowered shrubs 1/9

Catalpa.

Speciosa, D. 20; white and purple .. 2/-

Cedrus.

Atlantica, E. 80 ..... 2/6
Deodora, E. 50; Indian Cedar 2/6

Cerasus.

Lauro-cerasus, E. 20 (English Laurel) 1/6
Lusitanica, E. 20 (Portugal Laurel) 2/-
Japonica, Mt. Fuji, D. 10; double whtie 2/6
Japonica, Veitchi, D. 10; double pink 2/6
Japonica, Sieboldi Rosea, D. 10; double; rosy pink 2/6

Ceratonia (Carob Tree).

Siliqua, E. 20 ..... 2/-

Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).

Gummiferum, E. 30, rich crimson .. 2/-

Cestrum.

Nocturnum, E. 8; greenish white; scented at night 1/9

Chamælaucum (Geraldton Wax).

Uncinatum, E. 10; pale pink, good . 3/-

Chamerops (Fan Palm).

Excelsa, E. 20 ..... from 2/6
Humilis, E. 20 ..... from 2/6

Choisya.

Ternata, E. 4; one of the best white shrubs for any climate; fragrant 2/-

Chorizema.

Cordate, E. 3; orange red 1/9
Ilicifolia, E. 3, orange and red 1/9

Clethra (Lily of Valley Tree).

Armorea, E. 12; white 2/6

Clianthus (N.Z. Glory Pea).

Puniceus, E. 6, pink 2/6

Cocos (Wine Palm).
Yatay, E. 10; very hardy 2/6

Coprosma.
Baueriana picturata, E. 6; leaves blotched yellow in the centre 2/6
Baureiana variegata, E. 6; leaves heavily margined creamy yellow . 2/6
Lucida green, E. 6; for hedges 1/9

Cratægus (Hawthorn).
Carrierii, D. 10; large red berries .. 2/6
Crenulata, E. 10; red berries 1/9
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double crimson . 2/6
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double white .. 2/6
Pyracantha, E. 10; yellow berries .. 2/–

Crotolaria (Bird Flower). .. ..
Laburnifolia, E. 10; greenish yellow 2/6

Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar).
Elegans, E. 50; foliage turns brown-red in winter 2/6

Cupressus (Cypress).
Lambertiana horibontalis, E. 30; grown from cuttings 4/–
Lambertiana horibontalis aurea, E. 30; the beautiful Golden Cypress 5/–
Lawsoniana, E. 20; Lawson's Cypress 2/–
Sempervirens, E. 40; the upright Cypress 1/9
Torulosa, E. 50; grown from cuttings ..... each 3/6
from seeds ..... each 2/–

Cydonia (Flowering Quince).
Japonica, D. 6; red 2/–
Nivalis, D. 6; white 1/9
Rosea, D. 6; pink 1/9
Rubra, D. 6; crimson 2/6

Cytisus (Laburnum).
Laburnum, D. 12; yellow 2/–

Daphne.
Indica Rubra, E. 3; pink ..... 5/.
Odora, E. 3; white 5/–
Small, well-rooted plants only.

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).
Candidissima, fl. pl., D. 5; double white 1/6
Fortunii, D. 5; single; white 1/6
Pride of Rochester, D. 5; double; white 1/6

Dombeya.
Dregiana, E. 12; pure white 2/–
Mastersi, E. 12; white 2/–

Duranta.
Plumieri, E. 8; blue 1/6
Alba, E. 8; white 1/9

Eleagnus.
Japonicus variegata, E. 6; dark green leaves, margined yellow .. 2/–

Ericas (The Heath).
Bowieana, E. 4; white 2/6
Charleslyana, E. 4; blush pink 2/6
Hymenalis, E. 4; pink, tipped white 2/6
Hybrida, E. 4; red 2/6
Jubilee, E. 4; deep pink 2/6
Webbelyana, E. 4; pink 2/6

Erythrina (Coral Tree).
Christi Galli, D. 8; deep scarlet 2/–
Indica, D. 25; scarlet 1/9

Escallonia.
Macrantha, E. 6; pink; very hardy . 1/9
Montevidiensis, E. 10; white 2/–

Eucalyptus (Gum Trees).
Botryoides, E. 100 (Mahogany) 1/6
Calophylla rosea, E. 20; rosy pink . 1/9
Citriodoro, E. 75 (Lemon Scented) . 1/9
Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum) . 1/6
(Special quotations for quantities)
Ficifolia, E. 15; Scarlet Gum 1/9
Globulus, E. 150; Tas. Blue Gum .. 1/6

Eugenia (Lillipilli).
Jambosa, E. 15; large berries 2/6
Leuhmanni, E. 10; the best 2/6
Pendula, E. 15; purple berries 2/–
Smithii, E. 20; Native Lillipilli ... 2/–
Uniflora, E. 10; Brazilian Cherry .. 2/6

Euonymus.
Japonica variegata, E. 8; green leaves, centre yellow 1/9
Japonicus latifolius, aurea, E. 8; leaves margined yellow 2/–
Japonicus argenta marginata, E. 4; small leaves, margined white 1/9

Exochorda (Peare Bush).
Grandiflora, D. 6, one of the best white flowering shrubs 2/–

Fagus (Beech).
Sylvatica, D. 50; common 3/–
Sylvatica purpureus, D. 50; purple . 5/–
(for cold climates only)

Ficus (Figs).
Australis, E. 60; Port Jackson 2/–
Benjamini, E. 40; weeping; for warm climates only 3/6
Macrophylla, E. 60; Moreton Bay .. 2/–
Nitida, E. 30; a beautiful variety .. 2/–

Fraxinus (Ash).
Excelsior, D. 50 (English) 2/–
Excelsior Aurea, D. 50 (Golden) ... 3/6

Fuchsias.
Avalanche, E. 4; double red 1/6
Diamant, E. 4; double; white sepals, rose corolla 1/6
Jubilee, E. 4; double; rosy mauve .. 1/6
Julius, E. 4; single; red corolla, rosy lavender sepals 1/6
Phenomenal, E. 4; double; violet .. 1/6
Storm King, E. 4; double; rose 1/6
Victor Hugo, E. 4; double blue 1/6
White Giant, E. 4; double white ... 1/6

Gardenia.
Globosa, E. 15; large, white, scented 2/–
Intermedia, E. 3; white; fragrant . 2/–
Magnifica, E. 4; large, white, scented 2/–

Gebera (South African Daisy).
Jamiesoni, E. 2; scarlet shades 2/–
Jamiesoni, E. 2; pink shades 1/6
Jamiesoni, E. 2; white shades 1/6
Jamiesoni, E. 2; yellow shades 1/6
15/– per dozen our selection.

Genista.

Andreana, E. 4; crimson and yellow 2/-

Grevillea.

Banksia, E. 8; scarlet 2/6
Hilliana, E. 20; white 2/-
Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak); orange 1/9

Gynerium (Pampas Grass).

Argenteum, E. 10; white 2/-

Heliotropium (Cherry Pie).

President Garfield, E. 2; mauve ... 1/9
Priapo, E. 3; dark blue 1/9

Hibiscus.

Aureole, E. 6; single; golden apricot, carmine eye 2/-
Camdenii, E. 8; single, crimson 1/9
Conqueror, E. 6; single; buff yellow, coastal climates only 2/-
General Courteges, E. 8; crimson; single 1/9
Gloria, E. 6; single, orange, suffused lake 2/-
Geo. Harwood, E. 8; pink, single .. 1/9
Island Queen, E. 6; deep pink; single 2/-
Island Empress, E. 6; double; pink . 2/-
Madeline Champion, E. 6; single, rich apricot 2/-
Peachblow, E. 8; salmon pink, semi-double 2/-
Rose Scott, E. 6; red, white bar ... 2/-
Rosy Morn, E.; single; old rose 2/-
Tango Queen, E. 6; single; tangerine 2/-

Hydrangea.

Avalanche; pure white 1/9
Bouquet Rose; pale pink, fringed .. 1/9
Cyanoclada; dark blue 1/9
Mdm. E. Moulliere; white, pink eye 1/9
Radiant; pink 1/9
Souv. de Mdm. Chataud; pink 1/9

Except whites, colors vary; on heavy soils they all become blue, and on sandy soils become pink.

Ilex (Holly).

Aquifolium, E. 15; English 2/-
Aurea variegata, E. 15; gold 3/6
Marginata variegata, E. 15; silver . 3/6
Cornuta, E. 15; Chinese 2/6

Iris Germanica (Flag Iris).

Caprice, E. 2; rosy mauve 1/-
Cattarina, E. 2; lavender blue 1/-
Fairy, E. 2; white 1/-
Kharput, E. 2; velvety purple 1/-
Nibelungen, E. 2; old gold 1/-
Queen of May, E. 2; lilac pink 1/-

Jacaranda.

Mimosaefolia, E. 30; bluish purple . 2/-

Jasminum (Jasmine).

Fruticans, E. 8; yellow; fragrant .. 2/-
Primulinum, E. 6; semi-double; yellow; fragrant 2/-
Sambac, E. 8; large; white; for warm climates only; fragrant 2/6

Juniperus.

Africana, E. 10 ..... 2/6
Bermudiana, E. 30 ..... 2/6
Hibernica, E. 20 (Irish Juniper) .. 2/6
Virginiana, E. 30 ..... 2/6

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle).

Eavesii, D. 10; mauve 30 ..... 3/6
Flos Regina, E. 12; bright pink ... 2/6
Indica alba, D. 10; white 3/6
Indica Rubra, D. 20; red 2/6

Lantana.

Chelsea Gem, E. 5; orange and red.. 1/6
Drap D'Or, E. 5; yellow 1/9
Sellowiana, E. 2; mauve 1/6

Lasiandra.

Grandiflora, E. 5; purple; extra large 2/6
Macrantha, E. 8; violet 2/-
Rosea, E. 8; pink; free 2/-

Laurus (Sweet Bay).

Nobilis, E. 20 ..... 2/-

Lavandula (Lavender).

Spica, E. 2; common; blue 1/6

Leptospermum (N.Z. Manuka).

Nichollsi, E. 8; red 2/6

Ligustrum (Privet).

Chinensis, E. 15; white, scented ... 1/9
Elegantissimum, E. 10; a beautiful golden variegated form 1/6
Lucidum, E. 20; large leafed, for tall hedges; drought resistant—
2/6 doz.; 15/- 100
Pubescens, E. 8; small leafed, largely used for hedges—
2/6 doz.; 15/- 100

Magnolia.

Fuscata, E. 8 (Port Wine) 2/-
Grandiflora, E. 20; large, white 3/-
Obovata purpurea, D. 10; purple ... 5/-
Stellata Rosea, E. 8; pink 5/-

Malus (Flowering Apples).

Alba, fl. pl., D. 10; double, white .. 2/6
Floribunda, D. 10; bright pink; fragrant, single 2/6
Rosea, fl. pl., D. 10; double, pink .. 2/6
Gorgeous crab, D. 10; pretty fruits . 2/6

Melaleuca (Tea Tree).

Hypericifolia, E. 8; scarlet 2/-

Melia (White Cedar).

Azedarach, D. 20; lilac 1/9

Metrosideros (N.Z. Pohutukawa).

Tomentosa, E. 20; blood-red 2/-

Montanoa.

Grandiflora, E. 12; white 2/6

Murraya.

Exotica, E. 6; white, sweet-scented 2/-

Myrtus (Myrtle).

Communis, E. 6; common myrtle ... 2/6

Nandina (Jap. Sacred Bamboo).

Domestica, E. 5; graceful foliage .. 2/6

Nerium (Oleander).

Dr. Golfin, E. 6; rosy red; single .. 1/9
Luteum plenum, E. 6; semi-double; creamy yellow 1/9

Madonna **grandiflora**, E. 6; large, semi-double, white 1/9
Mrs. F. Roeding, E. 8; semi-double, salmon 1/9
Monsieur Belaguier, E. 6; single, pink 1/9
Prof. Martin, E. 6; single, crimson 4 1/9
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E. 6; dark crimson, single 1/9
Splendens, E. 10: large, double, pink 1/9
Splendens **variegata**, E. 6; leaves variegated yellow; double; pink . 3/-

Ochna.

Multiflora, E. 6; yellow flowers, scarlet and black berries; showy 2/-

Philadelphus (Mock Orange).

Grandiflorus, D. 8; white; scented .. 1/6
Virginal, D. 6; semi-double; white . 2/-

Phoenix.

Canariensis. E. 15 ..... 2/6
Reclinata, E. 15 ..... 2/6

Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn).

Serrulata. E. 15; white 1/9

Pinus.

Halapensis, E. 80 (Aleppo Pine); very hardy 2/
Insignis, E. 60 (Remarkable Pine); most popular of all pines; specially planted for tall shelter belts. Special quotations for quantities . 1/6
Pinea, E. 40 (Stone Pine) 2/-
Pistache.
Chinensis, D. 20; beautiful autumn foliage tree, suited for warm climates; strongly recommended ... 2/6

Pittosporum.

Eugenoides variegata, E. 15 ..... 2/-
Undulatum, E. 30; sweetly scented . 1/9

Platanus (Plane Tree).

Orientalis, D. 50; good tree for avenue or specimen planting 2/-

Plumbago.

Capensis, E. 6; blue 1/9
Alba, E. 6; white 1/9

Poinsettia.

Pulcherrima, D. 10; insignificant greenish yellow flowers, surrounded by bracts of brilliant scarlet . 1/9

Populas (Poplar).

Balsamifera, D. 50 (Balsam Poplar) 1/9
Dilitata, D. 50. (Upright Poplar) .. 1/9

Prosthanthera (Tas. Lilac).

Ovalifolia, E. 10; purple, showy 2/6

Prunus (Flowering Plums).

Nigra, D. 12; blackish foliage 2/6
Pissardi, D. 15; coppery crimson foliage for warm climates 2/6
Sinensis, D. 6; double, pink 2/6
Sinensis, D. 6; double, white 2/6
Vesuvius, D. 15; an improvement on Pissardi; recommended 2/6

Punica (Pomegranate).

Andre Leroy, fl. pl., D. 10; double, red 1/9

Pyrus (Mountain Ash, or Rowan).

Aucuparia, D. 30; small red berries. 2/6

Quercus (Oak).

Ilex, E. 30 (Evergreen Oak) 2/6
Palustris, D. 50 (Pin Oak); foliage turns deep crimson in autumn .. 2/6
Robur, D. 50 (English Oak) 2/6
Virens, E. 40 (Evergreen Oak) 2/6

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica, E. 8; white, pink centre, followed by blue berries 1/6

Retinospora.

Plumosa, E. 20; beautifully plumed. 2/6
Plumosa aurea, E. 20; golden form of above 2/6

Rhododendron.

Choice named varieties ..... from 7/6

Rhus.

Succedanea, D. 10; leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Not so graceful as some; but the only non-suckering variety 2/-

Robina.

Pseudo Acacia, D. 40 ..... 1/9

Romneya (Californian Poppy).

Tricocalyx, E. 5; white, free 2/6

Rosmarinus (Rosemary).

Officinalis, E. 6 ..... 1/6

Russellia.

Juncea, E. 4; scarlet tubular flowers 1/9

Salix (Weeping Willow).

Babylonica, D. 50 ..... 1/6
Caprea, D. 30 (Pussy willow) 1/6

Sambuccus (Elder Berry).

Aurea, D. 15; golden leaves 1/9
Nigra, D.; black stems 1/9

Schinus (Pepper Tree).

Molle, E. 20. A fast-growing shade tree, for hot, dry climates. Special quotes for quantities 1/9

Spartium (Broom).

Junceum, E. 8 (Spanish); yellow .. 1/9

Spirea (May).

Reevsiana, D. 5; single; white 1/6
Reevsiania, fl. pl., D. 5; double white 1/6
Anthony Waterer, D. 4; single, red 1/9

Stenocarpus (Queensland Fire Tree)

Cunninghami, E. 30; bright scarlet. 2/-

Sterculea (Kurrajong).

Diversifolia, E. 50. Recommended as a shade and fodder tree; slow-growing, but valuable in drought 1/9

Syringa (Lilac).

Persica, E. 50 (Persian); clear lilac 2/6
Persica alba, D. 5; lilaceous white . 2/6
Belle de Nancy, D. 8; double; pink . 2/6
Charles X., D. 8; single; red 2/6
Mdm. A. Chatenay, D. 8; double; white 2/6
Marie Legray, D. 8; single; white . 2/6
Maurice Vilmorin, D. 8; double; blue 2/6

William Robinson, D. 8 ; double violet 2/6
Scipion Cochet, D. 8; single; violet . 2/6

Tamarix (Flowering Cypress).

Gallica, D. 12; pink 2/-
Japonica plumosa, D. 12; pink 2/-

Tecoma.

Capensis, E. 12; red 1/9
Smithii, E. 10; orange yellow 2/-
Velutina, E. 10; yellow 2/-

Thuja.

Lobbi, E. 40 ..... 2/-
Orientalis, E. 30 (The Book Pine) . 2/-

Tilia.

Europea, D. 40 (Lime or Linden Tree) 2/6

Tristania (Brush Box).

Conferta, E. 40; for street planting or shade; quick-growing, deep rooting, and drought resistant (Lophostenon Australis) 1/9

Ulmus (Elm).

Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm) .. 2/6
Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping) 2/-

Veronica.

Andersoni, E. 3; blue 1/9
Gracilis, E. 3; white 1/9
Imperalis, E. 3; amaranth red 1/9
Variabilis, E. 3; purple pink 1/9

Viburnum.

Opulus, D. 8 (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree) 2/-
Plicatum, D. 6 (Jap. Guelder Rose). 2/-
Suspensum, E. 6; white, scented 1/9
Tinus, E. 6 (Labristinus); white .. 1/9
Tinus Lucidum, E. 8; white 1/9

Violet.

Ascanius, single violet; purple . doz. 5/-
California; dark blue ..... doz. 3/-
Count Brazza; double white .. doz. 5/-
King of Doubles; double blue .. doz. 5/-
Princess of Wales; dark violet doz. 3/-

Wiegela (Diervilia).

Amabalis, D. 6; pink 1/9
Candidissima, D. 6; white 1/9
Eva Ratke, D. 6; dark red 2/-
Glorie de Bosquets, D. 6; deep rose . 1/9

CLIMBING PLANTS

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis.

Veitchi, D. (Virginian Creeper). First-class deciduous climber. The leaves turn red in autumn 1/9

Antigonon.

Leptopus, D.; large sprays of pink flowers are produced in summer; for warm climates only; plant in summer only; dies down 2/-

Asparagus.

Plumosa, E.; for bush-house or outdoor planting in warm climates .. 1/9
Tenuissimus, E. 1/9

Bauhinia.

Scandens, E.; pretty foliage and pale pink sprays; good for districts having light frosts only 2/6

Beaumontia.

Grandiflora, E.; large, white trumpet flowers: will not stand frosts 2/6

Bignonia.

Australis, E. (Wonga Vine); cream and brown: vigorous climber 2/-
Cherere, E.; orange red; tender ... 2/-
Guilfoylei, D.; orange brown 2/-
Jasminoides, E.; rose and purple .. 2/-
Jasminoides alba, E.; white 2/-
Lindleyana, E.; lilac 2/-
Tweediana, E. (Chicken's Claw); very vigorous; clear yellow 2/-
Venusta, E.; orange; winter flowerer 2/-

Bougainvillea (Paper Flower).

Glabra Sanderiana, E.; magenta .. 2/-
Magnifica Trailli, E.; bright purple red; the best of all; very free .. 2/6

Canavallia.

Clematis.

Montana, D.; white 2/-

Dolichos.

Lignosus, E.; pink, pea-shaped 1/9
Lignosus albus, E.; white 1/9

Ficus (Climbing Fig).

Stipulata, E. 1/9

Gelsemium (Carolina Jasmine).

Sempervirens, E.; yellow, fragrant . 2/-

Hedera (Ivy).

Helix, E. (English) 2/-
Madieriensis variegata, E. 2/6

Jasminum (Jasmine).

Grandiflorum, E.; white 2/-
Poicoicum, E.; white ,tender 2/6

Lathyrus (Perennial Pea)).

Latifolius, E.; red 1/9
Latifolius, E. pink 1/9
Rubescens, E. (Argentine Blue) ... 1/9

Lonicera (Honeysuckle).

Caprifolium, E.; English, fragrant . 1/9
Halleana, E.; best white 1/9
Sinensis, E.; white and red 1/9
Tartarica splendens, E.; scarlet ... 2/-

Mandevillea.

Sauveolens, E.; white, fragrant 1/9

Manettia.

Bicolor, E.; yellow and red 2/-

Passiflora (Passion Flower).

Empress Eugene, E.; blue and white 2/-

Phaseolus (Snail Flower).

Caracalla, E.; peculiar flowers, blue, yellow, and white 2/-

Quisqualis (Rangoon Creeper).

Indica, E.; from orange to red and pink; warm situations only 2/6

Rhynchospermum.
Jasminoides, E.; white 2/-
Jasminoides, variegated, E.; white . 2/-
Solanum.
Jasminoides, E.; white 2/-
Seaforthianum, E.; blue 1/9
Wendlandi, E.; lavender blue 2/-
Stephanotis.
Floribunda, E.; white, fragrant 3/6
Stigmaphyllon (Golden Vine).
Ciliatum, E.; yellow 2/-
Tacsonia (Passion Flower).
Ignea, E.; scarlet 2/-
Mollisima, E.; pink; yellow fruits . 1/6
Thunbergia.
Laurifolia, E.; blue, yyellow throat . 2/6
Gibsoni, E.; orange, very free 2/-
Wistaria.
Magnifica, D.; lavender blue 2/6
Multijuga, D.; dark purple 3/6
Multijuga alba, D.; white 2/6
Multijuga rosea, D.; veryy pale pink 2/6
Sinensis, D.; lavender 2/6
Sinensis alba, D.; white 2/6
Sinensis, fl. pl., D.; double blue .. 2/6

HEDGE PLANTS

Bougainvillea Sanderiana.—For warm climates; flowers over a long per- Plant 2ft. apart. 22/- doz.

Bougainvillea Trailli.—Similar to above, but darker and more profuse flowering. Plant 2ft. apart. 28/- doz.

Camphor Laurel.—For tall hedges or breakwinds. For hedges, plant 4 ft apart; for breakwinds, 6ft. 18/- doz.

Canna.—For bedding and massing, 11/- per dozen.

Coprosma Lucida.—Dark, glossy green foliage; hardy. Good for seaside Plant 3ft. apart. 18/- doz.

Crataegus Crenulata.—A good evergreen hedge, hardy, covered in autumn with berries; plant 2ft. apart. 18/- doz.

Cupressus Torulosa.—Used largely for breakwinds in cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. Seedlings, 22/- doz.; Cuttings, 39/- doz. Recommended in place of Macrocarpa, on account of the latter's tendency to die out in patches without any apparent cause.

Duranta.—A neat hedge; purplish blue; plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Escallonia Macrantha.—Dwarf hedge, suitable for hot or cold climate. Plant 3ft. apart. 18/- doz.

Hibiscus (Single Scarlet).—A showy hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 18/- doz.

Lantana.—For hedges; plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Laurel (English).—Good hedge for cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Ligustrum Pubescens (Privet).—Small leaves; good, hardy hedge. Plant 12 inches apart, 2/6 doz.; 15/- per 100.

Ligustrum Lucidum (Privet).—Large leaves; an excellent hardy hedge; disease and drought resistant. Plant 24in. apart. 2/6 dozen; 15/- per 100.

Ligustrum Golden Privet.—A golden variegated foliage; plant, 2ft. apart; hardy. 15/- doz.

Olive (Common).—A good hardy hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Raphiolepis Indica (Indian Hawthorn)—Dark green growth, white flowers, blue berries. Plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Tecoma Capensis. — Plant 2ft. apart. orange red. 18/- doz.

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PLANTING HINTS.

In every human activity, opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for the beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings, for it is of utmost importance to give proper care and attention before and after planting.

UNPACKING.—On receipt of trees do not allow to lie at the station or wharf maybe exposed to sun, wind, rain, or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is in the ground. If unable to plant, heel the trees in.

HEELING IN, preferably in a loose, well-drained spot. Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in make the trench two or three feet wide. Stand the trees closely in trench, and shake loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreens should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary, and of these leaves should be cut off so as to relieve the strain on the trees.

PREPARING.—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long a time as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better.

Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases).

New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting **BEFORE IT IS READY** (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if weather sets in dry and windy.

DRAINAGE.—It does not necessarily follow that elevated land is well drained, as drainage is through the subsoil, and the red and white clays, irrespective of elevation, are too retentive for best drainage.

ASPECT.—Any average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked, but in selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to north-easterly aspect is best. However, in small gardens, where these conditions are not always available, good treatment will give satisfactory results. The matter of shelter for orchards, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position. Avoid low-lying land if possible if suitable land can be procured at higher levels. The higher land will be easily drained should it be necessary to do so. On low-lying lands the cold air settles and frosts are more frequent, severer, and later than higher up.

DISTANCE APART FOR TREES.—The usual distance is 20 feet, but in rich soils it may be necessary to space 22 to 24 feet, or even more, and in small gardens where water is always available, trees can be planted 12 to 16 feet apart, provided they are well treated.

STAKING AND HOLES.—Stake out well in advance, so that you can work the soil for about 3 feet distance around the stakes, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If you have many to plant, have the holes opened out before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter. Holes should be as deep, or deeper, at sides than the centre. Be careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the subsoil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as potholes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighborhood to get sour; and only quinces, persimmons, and pears can grow in sour soil. Digging large holes in hard shallow ground and then planting in them will not give the best results unless the remaining land is cultivated quickly afterwards.

POSITIONS FOR FRUIT TREES.—If the orchard is on the average fairly well drained slope the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Persimmons, and Nuts. Where the citrus family are intended to be planted, they also should have a high or well drained position. All

Citrus and Stone fruits should never be planted where there is a possibility of stagnant water around the roots.

TIME TO PLANT.—Deciduous fruit trees, such as Peaches, Plums, Apples, etc., should be planted during May, June, July, and August; and, in dry districts, it is advantageous to plant as early in the Winter as possible, always provided the soil is reasonably moist; for, although trees are dormant, the roots remain active. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but late February, March, and April are the best months for Autumn planting, and August, September, and October for Spring planting. Only plant in Winter months in localities fairly free from frost. It is better to plant for citrus, if land is ready, when weather is favorable, than to wait for any certain, set period.

ROOT PRUNING.—Tap roots are the long, coarse, downward-tending roots, generally without fibres or small side roots. In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut the tap-root away, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any taproots at all. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger and lengthy roots smooth and clean with a sharp knife so that when the tree is placed in position the roots will assume a natural position.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; that can be seen by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep. Walnuts, Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap-root of the three last named planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake near the ground before opening the hole.

PLANTING.—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firm (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the tree from chafing. At all times avoid planting when extremely wet or during high drying winds.

EVERGREEN have more difficulty in establishing themselves, particularly if weather conditions are unfavorable, and those who find it difficult to secure good results we recommend to cut all leaves off either before or after planting and cover the barrel loosely with bagging, paper and grass for protection. In windy weather or late planting it is safer to do so, if leaves curl and remain withered, cut off at once, for if left on they will dry the vitality out of the tree; leaves falling off spontaneously is generally a good sign.

TREES TENDER TO FROST should be planted when weather is warm and moist, either in early Autumn or Spring and protected during the first three Winters. Many kinds may be successfully grown in districts otherwise unsuitable, as mature trees will stand more frost than young ones.

PLANTING BALLED AND POTTED TREES.—Dig holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth. Soak the ball thoroughly before planting and then place in the hole about one or two inches below the general surface level. Then fill in with well pulverised soil around the ball, pack firmly, then water, and when soaked away, fill in balance of soil, disturbing the roots as little as possible. Water-

ing often and right on the ball is essential until plant is established. If in paper pots merely lift out. And cut top ties where balled.

WATERING.—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole, let it soak away, fill, and then mulch well, but do not press soil down which has been recently watered, as this tends to make the soil hard. Evergreen trees, in dry weather, need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant or just when the roots are covered and trodden firmly. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for summer fruit. Nut trees seem to do better when regularly watered the first two years.

MULCHING is spreading either bush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. Close lying material, such as horse manure, requires less depth than loose lying stuff like straw or grass. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. Should not mulching material be available, the next best—if weather is unfavorable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly. Citrus and other Evergreen trees seem to get away better with this extra attention.

For older and bearing trees nothing is as good as top-dressing with new soil, as that builds up and improves the mechanical condition of the land.

MANURING.—On rich soils manuring at planting is not advisalle, but on poorish soils a couple of handfuls of fertiliser is always beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too hickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has become established and started growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in. Bearing trees are best manured in late Winter or early Spring, and can either be manured by an application of about 3 to 5 lbs. of artificial manure per tree, or green manuring with cowpeas, etc., aided by a liberal manuring of superphosphate. For citrus it is often advisable to give a light manuring in early Autumn as well.

CULTIVATION after planting is necessary to ensure successful results. Many failures are caused by planting in soil where it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy watering or rains. Do not neglect your trees by growing crops of cereals, grasses, vegetables, etc., right up to the young trees, for in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Newly planted trees should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated 2 to 4 inches deep about three to five times the first Summer, by hoeing or shallow forking, but if properly mulched they will not require so much attention. Soil worked too wet packs together and excludes the air. and that destroys the bacteria life in it; consequently the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the root, will often avert failure. White ants destroy more young trees than is generally suspected.

As the spring comes along, generally with drying winds it is necessary to keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has got doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteri life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

SPRAYING.—It is not necessary to spray newly-planted deciduous trees, but it is an additional safeguard against infection. The best spray for this purpose would be Lime Sulphur. Very few plants exist that do not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence most trees, plants, etc., are subject to attacks from insects, scale, and fungi. For control and full guidance see Bulletin 72, issued by Department of Agriculture.

DEFOLIATION of trees sometimes occurs, and when not due to any disease or soil conditions it may be possible that, when the tree persistently remains partly defoliated, that the atmospheric conditions are too dry and evaporation through

the foliage too rapid for such trees which require a more humid atmosphere for complete success. Daily hosing of the foliage during hot, dry weather may help.

PROTECTING TREES.—If trees are planted where animals are likely to damage them or nearby roadways where they are likely to be damaged by vehicles, it is advisable to erect tree guards around them if the best results are to be expected, for damaged trees are often spoilt in shape, becoming hidebound and stunted, and often delayed in coming into bearing.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.—If, as a commercial investment, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that are known to do well in your locality, and have proved a profitable investment. Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having **TOO MANY VARIETIES**, and consequently they never have sufficient of any one sort to enable them to market in a satisfactory manner. Plant new and untried kinds for testing only, but in small gardens the aim should be to plant so as to have a continuous supply of fruit throughout the season.

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees, so that they may not cut the limbs. Use architect's cartridge paper or blue print for a permanent record or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference.

to renew the fruiting growth as required by the tree. For full guidance in pruning we recommend the booklet on Pruning by W. J. Allen, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

PRUNING is essential for good fruit, and to grow a tree that will carry good crops later, hard cutting is necessary in the early life of tree. When that objective has been obtained, then modify the hard cutting so that the energy of the tree makes fruiting growth instead, and when the tree has begun bearing only prune sufficiently to renew the fruiting growth as required by the tree. For full guidance in pruning we recommend the booklet on Pruning by W. J. Allen, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

PRUNING FIRST YEAR.—To secure the best results, it is necessary to cut all deciduous trees hard back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches above the ground (more height can be given if you so wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three to five of the best situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till spring than if cut at planting time.

SUMMER TRAINING OR PRUNING.—The first summer the trees generally don't grow enough for summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, usually about 12 to 20 inches long, depending on variety, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers, for this forces the growth to branch again without checking the flow of sap. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when winter pruning. Don't do any summer pruning so late that there is not good chances of good growth afterwards.

FROST PROTECTION.—The handiest protection is by placing boughs of trees, cane, or cornstalks, etc., firmly into the ground in a circle around the tree, or tall stakes placed in such positions that a covering of bagging or cloth can be thrown over on each occasion frost threatens. In very frosty localities it may be advisable to hill up the soil a few inches around the plant for, in the event of the top being frozen and killed, sufficient is left to enable the plant to re-establish itself.

POLLINATION.—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in block by themselves as if other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier) are planted amongst them. This is usually due to the pollen—or yellow dust in the flower—which will not readily fertilise its own flower. Many orchardists find it profitable to keep a few hives of bees in the orchard, as in flying from bloom to bloom some of the pollen is carried from flower to flower, thus pollinating

them. To minimise non-cropping it is found advantageous to plant a bit intermixed. For instance, if planting, say, 100 Granny Smith apple and 50 Jonathan, instead of planting the 100 in a solid block and the 50 in another, it is better to plant two rows of Granny Smith and one row of Jonathan, two more of Granny Smith, and one of Jonathan right through. For full information on this matter apply to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

TOP WORKING.—This is often done to save time and to change unsuitable kinds into more profitable trees. Some prefer to cut hard back and then graft the required variety on the top of the stumps; but we think surer and better results can be secured by cutting back to stumps in the winter or early spring, and then leaving 2 to 5 of the strongest shoots on each stump to be budded the following summer or autumn.

BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally west). The quickest growing and most effective is Pinus Insignis, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect the fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose are Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, Lophostemons. Cupressus Torulosa, and Walnuts.

FILLERS are quick-bearing trees planted between others where pears, apples, walnuts, and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops, are planted. Many plant an extra tree in between each tree planted for permanent occupation, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese plums, peaches and passion fruit. Rightly handled they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. Where the land is worked by horse implements the fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way.

Of course where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be advantageous. But hay, grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

THINNING FRUIT.—To get the best color and size in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's apples, many of the Japanese plums and some peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a set-back and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops, less labor in picking and grading, and prevents breakage of the limbs. A light dressing of quick-acting fertiliser, such as sulphate of ammonia, with a little muriate of potash, just after the fruit has set helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather remains dry the fertilizer is more or less inactive.

STORING AND PICKING late Pears and Apples best if allowed to remain on as late as possible, as the fuller the maturity the better the keeping; observation will show that, when fruits part readily from the spurs, that they are ready to pick, and doubt can be determined by cutting a few fruits, and, if pips are brownish color, they are fit. Shrivelling sometimes occurs, and may be due to picking too soon, or storing in too dry an atmosphere. Where suitable sheds are unavailable, small quantities may be stored in boxes in such materials as dry, clean chaff, sand, bracken, and special wrapping paper. Early kinds are best used direct from the tree as their season is soon over. For full guidance, apply to Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

PACKING FRUIT.—See Bulletin 130, by the Department of Agriculture.

PRESERVING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 88, by the Department of Agriculture.

DRYING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 52, by the Department of Agriculture.

PEST REMEDIES—FUNGOID, SCALE, INSECT

We are often asked to recommend controlling remedies for the various pests which affect the fruit tree, and as many of these applications reach us during our busy season, hence often we are not able to deal with them as fully as we would wish. We herewith give below a few approved remedies for control. Concentrated and prepared mixtures can be bought at most stores, which are most convenient and economical for those who only have a few trees to do. For full guidance, we recommend Bulletin No. 238, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.—Copper carbonate 5oz., ammonia 3 qrts., 40 to 50 gallons of water. Make a paste of the copper carbonate and a little water, add the ammonia, which will dissolve the paste, and then dilute to 45 gallons of water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit, use a wooden bucket.

Aphelinus Mali, the woolly aphis parasite, well worth trying to cut out spraying for this trouble. Apply to Department of Agriculture for colonies of this parasite.

Aphis.—See Nicotine Sulph., Oil, Lime Sulphur, or Sunlight Wash.

Apple Blotch.—See Bordeaux 4.6.40.

Arsenate of Lead.—For the first spraying use at the rate of 2lb. Arsenate of Lead (commercial form) to 50 gallons of water for Codlin Moth. This should be applied just as the petals have fallen and before the calyx has closed. Spray again in 21 days, then again in about six or nine weeks. Three applications will usually control the pest, but four applications may be necessary. Apply strong pressure for leaf-eating insects. Use a medium nozzle, neither too fine or too coarse

Atomic Sulphur.—A prepared mixture of fine sulphur and adhesive matter.

Bandage Traps.—Double a piece of hessian or bagging and tie loosely around the trunk of a tree, and examine for larvae every 7 to 10 days.

Beetles.—See Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead.

Bicarbonate Soda.—1oz. Bicarb. Soda to 1 gallon of water for mildew on roses.

Black or Brown Scale.—See Oil or Oil Soda.

Black Spot, Grapes.—Bordeaux 4, 4 40. Spray till crop is cut.

Black Spot, Roses and Trees.—See Sulphur Arsenate or Bluestone Lime.

Bluestone Paste.—1½lbs. Copper Sulphate, 4lbs. unslaked lime. The lime should be slaked to a pasty condition in ½ gallon of water, th ebluestone dissolved in one gallon water, and then the two solutions mixed together and stir well.

Bluestone Lime.—4oz. bluestone, 4oz. stone lime 2½ gallons water.

Bluestone Soda.—6lbs. bluestone, 9lbs. washing soda, 50 gallons water.

Bordeaux.—Lime, 4lb.; bluestone, 6lb.; water, 40 gallons. Slake lime with a little water, then dissolve bluestone in a little hot water. Stir well. A coarse nozzle is required for this wash.

Bordeaux Paste.—1lb. bluestone, 2lbs. fresh lime, 1½ gallons water. Dissolve bluestone in 1 gallon water and slack lime in ½ gallon water; pour together and stir well.

Borers in Fruit Trees of All Kinds.—Fill holes with methylated spirits. Penetrate holes with thin wire; destroy badly infected trees in which it breeds. Whitewash with a little crude carbolic added will often act as a preventive against borers and sunscald during the early stages of newly planted trees.

Brown Rot.—See Self Boiled Lime Sulphur.

Canker.—See Bordeaux.

Codlin Moth.—See Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, or Bandage Traps.

Collarot.—Cut infected part away and paint over with bluestone paste or break down old cow manure until it becomes a thick paste, and then paint around the infected parts. This trouble is mostly due to defective drainage and attention to that matter will often reduce it to a minimum.

Cottony Cushion.—See Oil Soda.

Crown Gall.—So far no satisfactory remedy is available, but dipping the roots in a bluestone paste (see Collarot) before planting is the only preventive available. Crop land with oats, barley, rye, cowpeas and velvet beans, which resist this trouble.

Cut Worm Bait.—Paris Green powder 1lb., bran 24lbs., salt 6ozs., water 6 to 9 quarts. Mix Paris Green and bran thoroughly while dry, then dissolve the salt in the water, and then moisten the whole mass to a stiff mash. A tablespoonful spread on the ground at the base of the tree as late in the afternoon as possible.

the bait will be moist during the night, when the cut worms emerge from their hiding places to feed; may be necessary to bait twice.

Dicky Rice.—See Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead.

Dieback of Roses.—Drastic pruning of affected growths to healthy wood as soon as noticed, while painting the stem with sulphuric acid; 1oz. to 1 gallon water is effective or paint with Condy's Crystals, ½oz. to gallon water.

Foliage-eating Insects.—Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green.

Fruit Fly Bait and Lure.—Bait:: Fourteen pounds (14lbs.) pollard, 1oz. white arsenic, 8oz. powdered borax, 4 gallons water. The arsenic is best dissolved by boiling in the water, then allowed to cool, and the remaining ingredients added. About 6 fluid ounces in tins in each tree, and renewed every 10 days. For a lure, use 5ozs. arsenate of lead, 4ozs. molasses, 4lbs. pollard, 4 gallons of water, which must be sprayed or syringed, preferably on to the sunny side of the tree, the first application to commence eight weeks before fruit ripens, and fresh applications about every 10 days; and must be freshly made each spraying, to secure the best results.

Fumigation.—This process is most efficient for San Jose, Red and Black Scale, but as we have no space for details we recommend growers to write to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, for the special pamphlet issued, No. 1615.

Green Fly.—Nicotine Sulp. or Oil.

"Gumming" or Gummosis.—Often due to heavy, badly-drained soil, or stiff, impermeable subsoil, or conditions unfavorable to the thrifty growth of the tree, due to excessive accumulation of water around the tree for a period accentuated by high fertility or excessive manuring and continuous wet weather, or freezing in Spring, causing water-logging of ground, or lack of some essential plant food. Remedy faulty soil or drainage conditions, if such exist, cut away all diseased parts, clean and paint wounds with Bordeaux Paste, and if gumming is bad cincturing the bark with a sharp knife to allow the rank sap to escape will often have beneficial results.

Indian Wax.—See Oil Soda.

Leaf Curl.—See Bordeaux, Lime Sulphur or Bluestone Soda.

Lime Sulphur.—A Winter spray for deciduous trees. Lime 40lbs., sulphur 80lbs., water 50 gallons. Make a paste of the sulphur with 10 gallons of hot water, then add the lime; as the lime slakes, add water as necessary; when the lime has slaked add hot water to make 50 gallons and boil for one hour, stirring constantly; add water as needed to keep up to 50 gallons of solution.

Lime, Sulphur and Salt.—Forty pounds of unslaked lime, 20lbs. of sulphur, 15lbs. of salt, and 60 gallons of water. To mix, take 10lbs. of lime, 20lbs. of sulphur, boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved, when the mixture will be of a light amber color. Slake 30lbs. of lime in a barrel with hot water, and when thoroughly slaked (but still boiling) add 15lbs. of salt; when this is dissolved the whole should be added to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and the whole boiled for half-an-hour longer, then water, to make the whole up to 60 gallons, should be added. Strain through a wire sieve, and keep well stirred whilst in use. By first mixing the sulphur into a paste like mustard the process is quicker. A Winter spray for deciduous trees.

Lime Sulphur (self boiled).—8lbs. of fresh stone lime, 8lbs. sulphur, to 50 gallons of water. The lime should be placed in a barrel, and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added, after first sieving it to break up lumps. The mixture should be stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first, and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as all bubbling has ceased, check further action by adding cold water to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into spray tank for use. Care should be taken that the mixture does not remain hot after it is properly slaked. Spray three to four weeks after petals have fallen. It is advisable to add 2lbs. of arsenate of lead to control any leaf-eating insects.

Mealy Bug.—Natural parasites usually control.

Mildew, Dowrey.—See Bordeaux 4, 4, 40.

Mealy Mildew Powdery.—See Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux.

Mildew, Roses.—Sulphur Arsenate, Bluestone Lime, Sulphur, or Bicarb. Soda.

Mites.—See Oil Nicotine Sulph. or Lime Sulph. and Salt.

Moths.—See Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green.

Mussel Scale.—See Nicotine Sulph. or Lime Sulphur and Salt.

Nematodes.—Very expensive and difficult to eradicate but not to grow anything that are hosts and starve them out is best. For small areas use carbon disulphide or formaldhyde. Sprinkle on the soil and then cover tightly with old newspapers for a day or two, and then air the soil a while before sowing or planting.

Nicotine Sulphate, Black Leaf 40, or Tobacco Wash.—The former is a highly concentrated prepared solution, which is very effective but the following wash can be used if desired:—Refuse tobacco (stems, etc.), 4lbs.; soft soap, 2lbs.; water, 10 gallons. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours. Mix the two liquors after having strained off all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water, and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in the formula. Apply with a spray pump in early Spring before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it.

Oidium.—See Sulphur Arsenate or Atomic Sulphur.

Oil Emulsions.—For Aphis, Olive, Red and San Jose Scales, Woolly Aphis Mites, and Red Spider in winter 1-10 when dormant.

(1) Blue Oil Emulsion: Twenty ounces soft soap and 4 ounces ordinary yellow soap, scraped fine; add one gallon of water, and boil till soap is dissolved; then add gradually one gallon of blue oil (sometimes called wood-preserving oil), working the mixture well together all the time, repeatedly drawing into and ejecting from a syringe. If properly done, the emulsion must be of a creamy-looking color, without free oil. To treat the trees, mix one pint of emulsion with 25 pints of water in Winter, and about 30 for Summer spray. We have found it good to add a handful of resin and a good tablespoonful of caustic soda to each mixing.

(2) Kerosene Emulsion: Dissolve 8 ounces of soft soap in one gallon boiling water; when thoroughly dissolved add one gallon of the best kerosene, and mix thoroughly with a syringe till the emulsion is perfectly stable and there is no free oil; add to the mixture 13 gallons of water for Winter spray and 22 for Summer spray, and apply milk-warm. For Woolly Aphis, wiping the affected parts with a rag dipped in kerosene is very effective, and suitable for those only having a limited number of trees to do. Or, use 1 gallon red oil, 1 pint nicotine sulphate 40%, 2lbs. soap to 80 gallons of water.

Olive Scale.—See Oil or Oil Soda.

Oil Soda.—8lbs. washing soda, 1 gallon red oil, 50 gallons of water; dissolve the soda in the water, add 2 gallons of this to the oil, then pour the emulsion back into the soda water. January best time to spray.

Oil Sulphate.—One gallon red oil, 1 pint nicotine sulphate, 2lbs. soap, 80 gallons of water. For Woolly Aphis.

Paris Green.—1lb. Paris Green to 100 to 200 gallons water.

Peach Tip Moths.—Bandage Traps where late fruits ripen.

Phylloxera.—No efficient remedy; replant on proof stocks.

Red Spider.—See Oil, Nic. Sulph., Lime Sulph., Sulphur lime dust.

Red Scale.—See Oil, Oil Soda, or Fumigate.

Resin and Soda.—Dissolve 6lbs. of caustic soda and 15lbs. resin over a fire in about 10 gallons of water. First grind up the resin fine, and add it to the boiling water in sprinkles, as when making porridge, and stir well. Boil till the resin is thoroughly dissolved and the mixture is of a dark brown color, and then take one gallon of the mixture to 10 gallons of warm water; best used warm. Spray when young scales are hatching. This must be determined by observation, and will vary in different districts. For Scale.

Rose Scale.—Lime Sulphur or Nic. Sulphur.

Rust on Roses and Trees.—Bordeaux 6, 4, 22, before buds burst.

Rutherglen Bug.—Nic. Sulphur 1 pint, 75 gallons water or Bandage Traps.

San Jose.—See Oil, Sulphur, Salt, Resin, Soda, or Fumigation.

Scab, Apple and Pear.—See Bordeaux, Self Boiled Lime Sulphur.

Scale.—See Resin, Soda or Fumigate.

Citrus Spot Hole.—See Bordeaux, Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead.

Slug Pear and Cherry.—See Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green.

Snails and Slugs.—Calcium Arsenate, 1lb. to 16lbs bran mixed up together and spread along drills.

Sulphur.—Dust flowers with sulphur in early morning for mildew on roses.

Sulphur Arsenate.—9 parts sulphur, 1 part dry arsenate of lead dust.

Sulphur Lime.—Equal parts of sulphur and hydrated lime dusted.

Sunlight Soap Wash.—Sunlight soap 1lb., boiled in 10 gallons of water, and applied when sun is hot. A little nicotine often makes this more effective for Aphis.

Thrip.—1 pint Black leaf, 40 to 100 gallons water with 1 gallon of red oil added. Two applications should kill.

White Ants.—Where a fruit tree has been attacked by white ants, scrape away all the wood that has been perforated by the insects, tracing it as far into the ground as possible, and paint the wound with a solution made up of two parts Stockholm tar to one part of kerosene. To make the solution, warm the tar until it becomes liquefied, then add the kerosene and mix. Apply with a brush, rubbing the solution well into the wood. White ants mostly attack trees that have decayed or been bruised beneath the surface, and care should be taken, therefore, when cultivating or ploughing, not to tear the roots or strike the butt of the trees. There is no known way of preventing white ants attacking a tree affected as described, for the insects are always present in the soil, awaiting their opportunity. We have also found that common salt spread around the trees and worked lightly in the soil is a preventive against the ants attacking newly planted trees.

White Louse.—See Atomic Sulphur.

Woolly Aphis.—See Aphelinus, Oil Sulph., Nic. Sulphur, or Oil.

Grafting Wax.—4lbs. of resin, 2lbs. of beeswax, 1lb. of mutton tallow; dissolve over a slow fire, and apply warm with a small brush. If necessary to apply this with the hands, it is best to keep them well greased, so as to prevent the wax from sticking to them. The following is another formula: 1lb. beeswax, ½lb. resin, ½ pint boiled linseed oil; should not be made so hard that it will crack after being applied.

KNIVES AND SECCATEURS

We have imported a number of the best selected Kunde makes of these tools, and can supply in numbers and sizes as listed below. A limited number of left-handed tools available at the same price. Prices quoted cash with order only.

BUDDING KNIVES.—Postage extra.

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ERRORS IN PRICES

SECCATEURS or **PRUNING SHEARS**, 124A, should be 6/6 each, instead of 5/-

WHETSTONES, No. 2 Quality, should be 3/3 each piece, instead of 2/3

No. 3 Quality.— ..... 4/- each piece

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TABLE FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS:

SQUARE SYSTEM.—Showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land, from 1 foot to 80 feet, plant from plant.

TRIANGULAR SYSTEM.—Divide the number required to the acre, Square Method as below, by the decimal .866, or roughly one-sixth more. The result will be the number to the acre by this method.

Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
80	7	18	134	6½	1,031
60	12	17	150	6	1,201
50	17	16	169	5½	1,440
40	27	15	193	5	1,742
35	36	14	222	4½	2,151
30	48	13	257	4	2,722
28	55	12	302	3½	3,556
26	64	11	360	3	4,840
24	75	10	435	2½	6,970
22	90	9	537	2	10,890
20	100	8	680	1½	19,360
19	120	7	889	1	43,560

L. P. ROSÉN & SON

FERNHILL NURSERIES

EPPING, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA

A copy of this Catalogue is **posted gratis to all applicants;** and as they sometimes go astray, we would be pleased to post another to those on our mailing list who have not received a copy by the end of March, 1928.

If you have no use for this Season's Catalogue, we would esteem it a favour and thank you to give it to your friends who are likely to require Nursery Goods.

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